HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,391—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
21st Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284		
28th „	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6893
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th „	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th „	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th „	ARABIA	7903		
25th „	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th „	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th „	EGYPT	7912		
22nd „	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th „	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th „	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
MAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
LE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Flaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
RA	4,255	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

ERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

pany are now in a position to issue RETURN available for one way by the Messageries Mari- the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at es. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, antage to Passengers on three months' privi-

AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Tons. Captain. To Sail on or about
5,807 Chevalier 3rd Feb. 1905.
rs apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.
al Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road,

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,111	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,191	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with tranship ment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
* † GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	26th Jan. 1905
* † CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Cregliietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	27th „ „
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,755	27th „ „

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 15

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages. Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, [illegible]
LONDON.
A. B. C. CODE USED

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.
INDENTS executed with care and promptitude.
PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.
ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.
The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and [illegible] of INTIMATION, Board [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DWARKA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 27th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 26th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,800 tons, on or about 3rd February.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 20th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... „ 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700 Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea. Rs. 850.

Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	17th Jan.	1905.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th „	„

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham' Buildings. Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

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PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

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LONDON :
HENRY S. KING & CO.

E. DUCKETT & Co.,

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OF POONA AND CARRARA.

"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"

NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

Specialists in Monumental Work for India.

ADDRESS : EAST STREET POONA.

VICTORIA AERATED WATERS.

ESTABLISHED 1882.

PROPRIETOR : J. CONNELL

OUR carts deliver regularly to any part of Bombay and Bandra.

Try our SODA, it is the best.

The SODA WATER is made by the original method which is still in vogue. With the large MINERAL WATER Manufacturers in England, you cannot get as Pure and Exhilarating a Gas by the new methods.

H. M. S. "ECLIPSE"
BOMBAY, 30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES, Fleet Surgeon.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

Established 1874.

FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

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AND
ANNUITIES
ON
SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract. Satisfaction guaranteed Correspondence invited.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS are warranted to cure in either sex, all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, Gravel, and Pains in the Back. Free from Mercury, Established upwards of 30 years. Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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FROM 5 P. M.
AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

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TELEPHONE NO. 325.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, (ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LD. (ESTABLISHED 1782).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Forms on application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED.

"LIGHT OF ASIA

AND

"BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

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CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

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A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

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25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND.

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THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED,
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

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18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

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WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purposes; PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

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Is as complete a Machine as it is possible to produce.
All the Improvements possible are combined in it.
It has the Approbation of all Users, and its good name is fully sustained by the excellent Machines which are now being produced.
Call and inspect at your leisure.

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ORIENTAL COMMERCIAL AGENCY,
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A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

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JAPANESE CURIOS

Less 10 to 20 per cent. discount
AT
MESSRS. HINODE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
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COMMENCES from 3RD JANUARY
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ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIA
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of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESSAN, BALKANISE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.
ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE,
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OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve-power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, sight disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of [illegible] rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, [illegible] lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining spasmodic [illegible] the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—[illegible] "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you [illegible] vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) [illegible] profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the [illegible] Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon [illegible] letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c. [illegible] should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps [illegible] VETARZO REMEDIES Co., [illegible] London, W.C. [illegible] Price [illegible]

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

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SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

LAST NIGHT!
WARREN'S CIRCUS.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES GIVEN EVERY NIGHT.

TO-NIGHT POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT and the LAST MATINEE,

Children will be Admitted to the Gallery for 4 Annas.

A Chance of Winning a GOLD WATCH.

Do not lose the Chance of seeing this truly

GREAT CIRCUS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING WEDNESDAY next
the 25th instant, at 6 p.m.,
ALSO
ON THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY
at 6 P.M.
AND FRIDAY NIGHT, at 9 P.M.

THE EMPIRE BIOSCOPE,

(Manager E. B. MILLS)

Will give a limited series of Performances of

LIVING PICTURES.

All the latest films direct from London including THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR.—A vivid representation of the Battle of MUKDEN.
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Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.
Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 20th January, 1905.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "IMPERATOR" from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the Victoria Dock, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

E. SCARPA,
Agent-General, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

BOMBAY 6TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY, 1905.

OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 P. M. on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay 19 January, 1905.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905, at 4-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A. M. to 5-30 P. M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, FEBRUARY, 1905, the DOG SHOW being on the last day. Prospectuses may be had on application to

ALISTER FORBES, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary,
Bombay Horse Show,
10, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON on or about February 20, 1905.

The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 300 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each a day. The North and South Moderagam, with 25,000,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 4,290,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Boat owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

3. Marichchikkaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Silavaturai and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Paumben to Marichchikkaddi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made as at the last fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

7. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

8. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

9. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi.

By His Excellency's command,

A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1904.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

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ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
January 26th, at 5-30 p.m.

PROGRAMME.

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1. Part Songs { The Woods / The Primrose } Mendelssohn.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
2. Song .... "Good night, good night, beloved" ... Balfe.
Mr. Z. KABRAJI.
3. Song .... "A winter love song" ... Lawrence Kellie
Miss JEHANGIR.
4. Song .... "Sylvia" .... Koven.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Pianoforte Duett ... "From Foreign Parts" { Russia / Spain } Moszkowski.
Miss E. GROGAN and Miss STEERS.
6. Air .... "Tell me my heart" ... Bishop.
Miss DOROTHY VINING.
7. Song with Pianoforte and vocal accompaniment .... "Robin Adair" .. Old Scotch Air.
Miss RUSSELL.
Messrs. W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER and G. J. HILL.

PART II.

1. Wedding Chorus ..... "Lohengrin" ...... Wagner.
Misses. VINING, HAMMETT, HEPWORTH, DIXON and Messrs. PHILLIPS and HILL.
2. Song .... "United" .... Herbert Bunning.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Air (with vocal accompaniment.) ..... "All through the night" Old Welsh Air.
Mr. G. J. HILL,
Messrs. J. PEARSON, W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER, A. PELL and F. P. WEST.
4. Song .... "The valley by the sea" Stephen Adams.
Miss RUSSELL.
5. Duett .... "Excelsior" .... Balfe.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER and Mr. G. J. HILL.
6. Glee .... "The three Chafers" Truhn.
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

ENTRANCE Re. 1
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Plan of Hall at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Race Stand, Mahaluxmi, at 8 A. M., on SATURDAY, 25th February, 1905.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Bombay, 20th January, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. MAYARAM HARISHANKER of Bombay Khatri, Hindu, has contracted to SELL the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our Office No. 79 Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kandawady Street without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement three hundred and ninety-two square yards or thereabouts and registered along with other land in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 17, New No. 81, Old Survey No. 625, and New Survey No. 7494 and bounded on the East, West and North by the property of the estate of Rokhal Pranjivandas and on the South by the Kandawady Street, aforesaid and which said premises are Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 905 and Street, Nos. 84, 86, 88, 90 and 92 and are now in the occupation of the vendor's tenants.—Dated this 20th day of January, 1905.

PESTONJEE RUSTOM & KOLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY,

No. 8 of 1904.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF DEWJI VUSSONSHA, who carried on business in his own name as Rice and Gunny Merchant and also speculated occasionally in Cotton and Silver and also was a Partner in the firm of SEWJI DHARUMSEY & COMPANY, Grain and Gunny Merchants, at Bombay and Calcutta and also a Partner in the firm of VURSANG DEWSY & Co. Landing and Shipping Contractors with RAISI OBHAIA, ASSARIA KHENSI, DAMJI VIRJI and HIRJI VELJI, an Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made to this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the fifteenth day of February, One thousand Nine hundred and five, by the Insolvent abovenamed for leave to withdraw the Petition filed by him in this Honourable Court on the Seventh day of January, One thousand nine hundred and four, praying for the benefit of the Act passed for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in India, and all other proceedings had thereon.

Any Creditor wishing to oppose the said Insolvent's said application must appear before this Honourable Court, on WEDNESDAY, the said fifteenth day of February, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, either in person or by Counsel to oppose the same.—Dated this eighteenth day of January, One thousand nine hundred and five.

W. LANE,
Offg. Clerk of the Court.
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 20th day of January, 1905.

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IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

IN CONSTANT USE FOR 10 YEARS.— [illegible]

NEMESIS' THE MAGIC CURE for Malaria, Influenza, Intermittent, Remittent and Plague Fevers. A trial is solicited. Per Bottle, Re. 1

F. S. MADON & Co.,
170, Shaikh Memon St. Bombay.

AGUE SPECIFIC.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

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Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 6	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 3	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 13	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 2	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 6	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 3	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 9	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 [illegible]	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during the life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

● DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND...............£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

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Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Eliya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9 520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	" 500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

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THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business [illegible] on JAPAN, as the Chief Commercial places in the World.

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Manager.
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THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1885 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1903 ISSUED FOR	£2,407,916
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,000,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£37,600,000

ASK FOR THE 1903

PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

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TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas (Re. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week: First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch.) Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Rs. 1-8 per inch) Minimum Charges Re. 2.

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NATIVE SUBORDINATES, capable of Surveying and Levelling, taking out quantities, making Rough Sketches, and also Supervising the Construction of ordinary Buildings, small Bridging and Drainage Works; for service under the Government of Southern Nigeria on Agreements for FIVE YEARS, at Salaries of one hundred and fifty pounds a year rising to one hundred and seventy-five pounds a year by annual increments of five pounds. They will be given free Second Class Passages and will be entitled to half salary during the voyage. They will receive free furnished quarters or an allowance in lieu thereof. On the conclusion of their agreements they will be given free return passages to Bombay, and three months' full pay leave and three months' return leave, should they desire to re-engage for further service. If re-engaged, they will receive further annual increments of £5 a year rising to a maximum salary of £200 a year. Only experienced persons need apply with testimonials to the UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, Public Works Department Bombay.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS will be received up to the 1st February, 1905, by Commander A. J. HOTHAM, R. N., for the PURCHASE of the Steel unarmoured twin Screw Cruiser

"PORPOISE"

with her Engines, Boilers, and all Fittings and Stores now on Board, as she lies in the Wet Basin, Government Dockyard, Bombay.

The "PORPOISE" was built by Messrs. THOMPSON, at Clyde Bank, Glasgow, in 1886, is 225 feet long, 36 feet beam, 1006 tons gross measurement, and 215 nominal H. P.

The Fittings and Stores on board comprise:—Boats, Awnings, Sails, Auxiliary Machinery, Anchors and Cables, Pumps and Fire Engines, Engine Room Stores, Canvas, Cordage, Hemp, Oils, Cables and Wires, Electric Light Apparatus and all Ships Furniture.

The Vessel will only be sold for breaking up and the purchaser must remove it from the Government Dockyard within one fortnight of purchase, at his own risk and expense. Dismantling will not be permitted in the Government Dockyard.

25 per cent of purchase money to be paid on acceptance of Tender, balance before Vessel is removed from Dockyard. The acceptance of Tenders is subject to decision of Admiralty, by whom a reserve price has been fixed.

Applications to view the ship and examine detailed List of Stores for sale with Ship, and any further particulars, should be addressed to:—Commander A. J. HOTHAM, R. N., Great Western Hotel (Room 105,) Bombay.

A. J. HOTHAM,
Commander, R. N.
Bombay 14 January, 1905.

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ICILMA NATURAL WATER is Nature's own Remedy for keeping the skin soft, cool, clear, healthy, and preventing and curing Irritations, and for imparting to the Complexion that delicate pearly transparency and Firmness which is the only true NATURAL BEAUTY. Invaluable for Sore Eyes and Insect Bites. Use with Icilma Spray.

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CHEAP PERFUMERY STORES.

A SPLENDID opportunity for Ladies and Gentlemen. Our stock of perfumery will be sold VERY CHEAP to make room for a fresh Consignment expected shortly. A large fresh and varied stock of Soaps, Toilet Requisits, Eau-de-Cologne of well-known Manufacturers such as Piesse Leubin, Colgate, Atkinson, &c., &c., is always available.

MANECKJI SORABJI PATEL,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor Cars. Imported by

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31, Hornby Road, Bomb

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1815.

DADABHOY BOMANJE
CARRIAGE BUILDER
799 & 801, GIRGAUM ROAD, GIR
BOMBAY.

Prize Gold and Silver Medals and D
awarded at the Bombay Horse and Ca

SOLE AGENT to Messrs. C. S. W
Limited, London

Carriages of every descriptio
fashion built to order and warra
reasoned materials and of the
manship with all the latest im

CARRIAGES Lined, Painted and
REPAIRS executed with the greatest
care and attention.

A varied stock of very fashionable New and Sec
hand English-built Carriages of all the latest desig
always on hand for sale.

New and Secondhand Carriages Sold on Commission and Warehoused

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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

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DIABETES of any STAGE and STANDING will be cured by our specific. S. SUBBA RAO Esq., Bombay, writes:—"Having seen an Advertisement in the "Bombay Gazette," I tried your specific for

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By God's blessing and your medicine, I am perfectly cured."

Price Rs. 3. For detailed account of TREATMENT and TESTIMONIALS please address

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THE VICTORIA CHEMICAL WORKS, RANAGHAT.
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HARVEY'S

ERADICATING

WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS

FOR HORSES.

Boxes containing 15 Powders and a Purging Ball, Rs. 2-12 each;

or without Ball, Rs. 2-4 each.

FOR CONDITIONING HORSES.

HARVEY'S WORM AND CONDITION POWDERS stimulate the gastric secretion in a remarkable degree, so that horses always improve in condition while taking them. They contain no mercurial ingredient (which subjects horses to take cold), and they are a superb alterative. They purify the blood, give new strength and vigour to the horse, and add a fine gloss to his coat.

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BY THE

AUSTRALIAN STORES.

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LARD, DRIPPING, TINNED MEATS,
FRUITS IN SYPUP, JAMS,
FISH, SAUSAGES, &c.

CAKES,
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CONFECTIONARY, CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, CONTINENTAL DELICACIES,
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HIGH CLASS PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS
AT SPECIAL PRICES.
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THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
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RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

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FOR CASH ONLY.

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60, TAMARIND LANE.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON,

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Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
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Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balances up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 10,00,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager
London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
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CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS OMAN, Acting Agent.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

"A" Class Yachts Handicap Race for a Cup presented by Mr N N wadia—Sailed at 2-50 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Forella	10 03	Mr C T R Scovell	2 50 0
Melody	23 27	Mr J B K Macbeth	2 50 0
Stella	20 06	Col H W Boyd IMS	2 50 0
Isca	32 23	Mr E Faulkner	2 50 0
Eileen	scratch	Mr N N Wadia	2 50 0

Course from Committee vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja, round the Committee vessel leaving them to starboard, thence round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and back to the Committee Vessel. Officer in charge—13·4 miles—Time limit 6 p.m.

"B" Class Yachts Handicap Race for the Cup presented by Mr N N Wadia—Sailed at 3-10 p.m. to-day.

Name of Boats	Time Allowance M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Janetta	Scratch	Officers, R E	3 10 0
Pixie	2 56	Mr E R Smetham	3 10 0
Trixie	2 56	Mr A M Monteath	3 10 0
Jean	17 36	Capt H S Black R I M	3 10 0
Sayonara	11 41	Maj Curtis, R A M C and Mr C J Nomico	3 10 0

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy, round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel, leaving all marks to starboard
Course No 5—5·5 miles—Time limit 6 p.m.

Tomtit Class and Handicap Race, for a Cup presented by Mr N N Wadia—Sailed at 3 p.m. to-day.

Names of Boats	Time Allowances M S	Entered by	Start at H M S
Tomtit	Scratch	Dr F M Gibson	3 0 0
Mez	Scratch	Mr C H Byrne	3 0 0
Lapwing	8 48	Mr E C Richards	3 0 0
Maud	13 12	Mr J E Needham	3 0 0
Midget	6 36	Officers, R A	3 0 0

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy round South Karanja Buoy and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard.
Course No 5—5·5 miles—Time limit 6 p.m.

HIGH COURT.—JAN. 21.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice B TYABJI.
For Judgment.

In the matter of Bai Kaloo and another Minors and in re the Administrator Generals Act Vict 02 and in re Ind Trustees Act II of 1882 and in re last will and Testament of Mowji Madhawjee deceased—Mansuklal J and H—Amerchand Madhawjee—Petitioner—Capt and V and Little and Co.

837-04—J P Dastoor Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy Warden vs Bai Kharsedbhai widow and others—Pestonjee R and K and Jamsetjee and R

In the matter of the Specific Relief Act of 1877 and in re Turabal Ibrahim Parker and other applicants and the Commissioner of Police Bombay—Smetam B and N—Tarrabal Ibrahim Parkee and others—Petitioner E F Nicholson for Govt
Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VI of 82 and of Sirdars Carbonic acid Inventions Syndicate Co Ld. M B Chothia Jessangbhoy Maganbhoy Maganbhoy and Co and others.—Petitioners—Crawford B and Co
Contested Chambers.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes

603,01—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bai, vs Balaram Sudkoji Bole and others in person Jamsetji and R—Part heard

670,01—Smetham B and N—Shamrao Bhai vs Balaram

Before the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

765,03—Madhowjee and K—Purshotam Jadhowji vs Khimji Nursey and others—K B Mehta

720,04—Khunderao S and L—Bhutaji Selaji and others vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and another—Payne and Co

220,01—Dikshit D and S—Kaljee Bhaijee vs Dewram Keshowjee in person

418,01—M B Chothia—Dinshaw Jamshedjee Mistry vs Pestonjee Jehangir Hormusjee Pestonjee—R and K and M B Chothia

567,02—Hiralal Dayabhai for a pauper—Raghunath Vankatesh vs Bai Abai widow and others—B Raghavaya

331,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Jewandas Haridas vs Hajee Noor Mahomed Cassum Nutha—Captain W

459,00—Tyabjee D and Co—Damodardas Vandrawandas and another vs Devidas Vandravandas and others—Edgelow G and W Daphtary and S Jamsetjee and R

323,04—Tyabjee D and Co—Moosabhai Mahomed Sajun vs Yacoobbhai Mahomed Sajan and another—Nanu H and Co and T D and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR, T. W. CUFFE
A. D. C, COMMANDING Bo. L. H.
Bombay, January 21, 1905.
Musketry.

1 Those who have not yet completed are requested to communicate at once with the Instructor with a view to all class-firing being completed during the present month.

The Competition for the monthly Challenge Cup will be held this afternoon at Santa Cruz. Distances will be those of the annual course. Train leaves Church Gate Station at 2-50 p m Bombay Time.

2 The Squadron will parade on Tuesday morning next, the 24th instant on the Sands at Church Gate Station at 7. a. m. Sharp.

Dress,—Drill order, Khaki.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, January 21, 1905.

1 No 2 Company will parade at 4-30 p m to-day (Saturday) at the Club Apollo Bunder and proceed to Colaba North For or 6" Br Gun Drill.

2 There will be a meeting of the Regimental Committee at the B V A Club on Monday the 23rd inst at 6-30 p m.

3 Leave of absence for 3 months from the 11th instant has been granted to Gr J H B McMecuenny.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.
Bombay, January 21, 1905.

1. The Battalion will parade on Wednesday the 25th instant for Route March.
Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 5-30 p m
Dress—Drill order Helmets, Bandoliers and Putties to be worn.

2. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to the 11th February 1905. both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will take place at the Camp on Saturday the 11th February, 1905.

3. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

4. BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.—RIFLE ASSOCIATION.
The following is the programme for the remainder of the Corps Rifle Meeting at Ghat Cooper Rifle Range:—
Sunday, 22nd instant ...... Match III—700 and 800 yards.
Monday, 23rd instant ...... } Match IV—Sharp Shooters. Match V—Moving Target.
Tuesday, 24th instant ...... All Comers Competitions to Matches VII, and VIII.

5 The Battalion will fall in the Church Parade at the Gymkhana end of the Parade ground at 5-15 p m on Sunday the 29th instant.
Dress—Khaki. Helmets Puttiee and Side Arms, Bandoliers will not be worn.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. MONEY REFUNDED if it fails to cure. [illegible] PARIS MEDICINE CO. [illegible]

A Hospital Nurse's Suffering.

She candidly admits that her lasting cure is due to Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and that nothing else could help her.

14, Blueschool Street, Hereford, England.
17th August, 1902.

"DEAR SIRS,—I thought you would perhaps like to know of the good your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, has done me, and if you care to publish my letter I do not mind your doing so, because it may be the means of saving others from suffering. I used to be a hospital nurse until I was taken seriously ill with kidney and bladder trouble. I had noticed for 3 or 4 weeks that there was something wrong with me; I could not get any refreshing sleep at nights, and I used to feel quite 'done up' when I arose in the mornings; all the day I was tired and wretched.

Miss Day.
(From a Photo.)

"I did not give up my work without a struggle, however, and kept trying all sorts of medicines which I thought might help me. But instead of improving, far worse symptoms came; the kidney's secretions were irregular, and I was fast losing strength.

"I knew it was no good to try to hold out any longer, so I gave up my position in the hospital, and stayed at home. I was obliged to take to my bed, where I lay for 11 weeks. The urinary trouble had now got so serious that I had to use a catheter. I was also suffering agonies from inflamation of the bladder.

"It was when I was in this condition that my mother got some of your medicine, Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, for me to try. I took the medicine, carefully following the directions, and before long, to my delight, there was a decided improvement; the kidneys became better, and I had sound, refreshing sleep.

"After a few days I was able to get up, and soon I was improved in every way. There were no more urinary troubles, and the inflamation of the bladder was cured.

"I don't know what I should have done if I had not heard of and used Doan's kidney medicine. I have never come across anything so reliable as Doan's; indeed, nothing else I tried gave me any relief. Again thanking you, dear sirs, I remain, Yours faithfully, (Signed) (Miss) E. A. DAY."

On March 25th, 1903, our representative called on Miss Day, and asked her whether her cure had proved lasting. "Yes," she replied emphatically, "I am glad to say it has; I have kept in splendid health since Doan's Pills cured me, and have never had any sign of the old disorders coming back."

A sample box of this medicine will be sent free, on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells Street, Oxford Street, London.

STOMACH AND LIVER DISORDERS
ARE RADICALLY CURED BY
ACORIDINE,
THE INFALLIBLE INDIGESTION CURE.

An excellent preparation for all Stomachic affections arising from debility or want of tone in the digestive organs.

It affords immediate relief in cases of DYSPEPSIA and its effects in Torpid Liver and Constipation are marvellously beneficial.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & Co.,
ENGLISH CHEMISTS, FORT, BOMBAY.

"I have pleasure to say I have derived benefit from your Indigestion Cure "ACORIDINE." I suffer so much with wind which rises to my chest and causes me to belch and I get so distressed. Please send me two more bottles."

Sholapore, (Sd.) MRS. B.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 1.

SECURITIES—			
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 5·16	=	— 1-8
3 do Rentes	£98	=	— 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	=	unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 3-4	=	do
SILVER—			
Spot in London	27 13-16	=	— 1-16
2 months hence	27 7-16	=	— 1-16
Spot in New York	60 1-2	=	— 1-8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·13	=	unchanged
Berlin	20·45 1-2	=	+ 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 3-4	=	+ 1-8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 per cent	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 1-2 per cent	=	do
3 " " Fine" Trade Bills	2 5·8 per cent	=	do
4 " "	2 7-8 per cent	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	=	do
7 day market loans	per cent	=	do

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Goat skins sold 760,0] General tone very firm. Goat skins Madras Bombay firm and prices 1-2 to 1d. higher. Goat skins firm and active demand.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 7-8 D.-J., value steady.

WHEAT—
White Delhi 30 M.J. done quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 7-8

ARRIVALS—Steamers Ventmoor, Blakemoor and Anchor Line Australia.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steadier East Indian quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 12,000. Spot 3·75—6. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 2,000. Imports 4,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb. 3·64 −3	Feb.-Mar. 3·70 −3	Mar.-April 3·74 −2
April-May 3·77 −2	May-June 3·80 −2	June-July 3·83 −2
July-Aug. 3·85 −2	Aug.-Sept. 3·87 −2	Sep.-Oct. 3·89 −1

Receipts at U S Ports	16,000
Do. last year	19,000
Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Do. do Continent	7,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·25
Futures, month of March	6·83 + 4
Do. do. July	7·05 + 4
IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	7·00
Futures, month of April	6 80 + 4
Do. do. July	6·91 + 6
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Thursday, 19th January, 1905:—

Cotton	11,046 bales.
Wheat	17,240 cwts.
Linseed	2,5·1 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,161 "
Gingellyseed	13,516 "
Poppyseed	251 "
Groundnuts	395 "
Castorseed	1,573 "
Rice	8,724 "
Myrabollams	4,011 "
Cottonseed	6,839 "
Mowraseed	628 "
Gram	3,267 "
Joowar	4,674 "
Maize	1,302 "

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, JAN. 20.

COTTON.

The daily receipts at the U. S. ports continue on a very light scale, and large quantities of cotton must be held back in the interior. The visible supplies are decreasing, but in spite of this prices are not affected and quotations show but little change since last week. Fluctuations are very moderate, and the fight between the farmers who hold the cotton, and the Bear operators, shows little in favour of either side. At the present level of prices spinners are probably satisfied to take up all their requirements, but with the enormous crop harvested no anxiety is felt with regard to the near future. A reaction may set in later in the spring months when reports regarding the acreage and sowings of the new crop are received.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Jan. 13th	3·80	7·20
" 14th	3·82	7·20
" 16th	3·82	7·25
" 17th	3·87	7·25
" 18th	3·81	7·35
" 19th	3·75	7·25

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, March-April, and New York, March:—

	Liverpool.	New York.
Jan. 13th	3·76	6·83
" 14th	3·75	6·87
" 16th	3·77	6·95
" 17th	3·80	6·90
" 18th	3·76	6·82
" 19th	3·74	6·86

In Bombay a heavy decline has taken place during the past week, and there are eager sellers for forward delivery at a large discount off current quotations for January. The position we ventured to foretell in our article dated the 30th December is being fully realised. We wrote on that date as follows:—

In Bombay the actual decline in quotations has again been small in comparison with Americans. Arrivals in our market are on a moderate scale and cotton is being held back up-country hoping for better prices. It is not difficult to foresee the result of these tactics. The time must come when the abstention of European buyers will cause a large stock of unsold cotton to accumulate, and when the holders want to realize, forced sales must be made and at prices which will show a heavy loss on those lately offered and refused by dealers. The consumption of the Indian Mills is limited, and the surplus crop must be exported. It remains to be seen at what price spinners in Europe will buy this surplus, when enormous supplies of American cotton are available at cheap rates.

Since the [illegible] of the year spot cotton has advanced 30 points in New York and 60 points in [illegible] In Bombay there has been a decline of over Rs. 20 in Broach and Rs. 15 in Oomras. Bengals have remained fairly steady for the January sutta settlement, but this is now beginning to give way, and there are free sellers at Rs. 10 lower for February-March delivery. Cotton is coming more freely into the up-country markets and arrivals in Bombay are increasing. We are still without that enquiry from the Continent, where the large surplus stocks, over the local Mill requirements and Japan exports, are usually absorbed. There has, of course, been a moderate amount of buying during the current week, on the decline. Export houses have been covering previous sales, the Mills have been moderately heavy buyers, and speculators were also operating. But the weak point in the position is the scarcity of fresh orders from Europe, and until prices are sufficiently tempting for European spinners to re-enter the market as buyers, we do not think the lowest values will be reached. It seems very probable that the extremely low prices of 1897 and 1898 will be current shortly, and that our season will drag on with large surplus supplies for some months to come. It is only a natural re-action after the inflated prices of last year, which were the cause of the gigantic crops of the current season.

COTTON STATISTICS.

Receipts for the week	79,131
Receipts from 1st Oct to 19th Jan.	8,93,055
Shipments for week to Europe	13,009
Do. China, Japan, and Coast Ports	2,229
Total	15,238

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th Jan.	
Europe	88,182
Japan	1,35,231
China	9,256
Coast Ports	4,571
Total	2,37,240

Afloat in Harbour for Europe	3,923
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	17,569

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do.	32,000

Jan.-Feb. 3·67 +1	Feb.-Mch. 3·71 +1	Mch-Apl. 3·75 +1
Apl.-May. 3·78 +1	May-June 3·81 +1	June-July 3·84 +1
July-Aug. 3·86 +1	Aug.-Sept. 3·88 +1	Sept.-Oct. 3·91 +1

COTTON.—There is a slightly steadier tone in our market this afternoon and a moderate business was done at Colaba both in ready cotton and for forward delivery. The Mills and export houses are buying quietly.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	166 155	25 Jan.
Bengals (H.G.) (Ry. terms)	167 153	20 do.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) (M.-G.)	167 161	20-25 do.
Khandeish do.	163 157	25 do.
Do. do.	164 158	20 do.
Khangaum fair staple (M G) } Karanja do. do. Akola do. do. do.	169 163	20 25 do.
Oomra, good staple (M.-G.)	176 170	20-25 do.
Dhamangaum Pulgaum (M-G)	170 164	20-25 do.
Nagpore and Kampti do.	171 165	20-25 do.
Broach (M.-G.)	183	Feb-Mar. 25
Do. (M.-G.)	184	15/25 Mar.
Bhownugger do.	176 166 159	25 May Nl
Do (M.-G.)	173 163 156	25 do Nl.
Muttia (M.-G.)	170 163	Feb-Mar 25 Nl.
Dharwar (S.-G)	178	May 25
Western	168	do.
Bengal (M.-G.) }	168 158	25 Jan.
Sind-Punjab	169 159	20 do.
Jalgaon	165 159	25 do.
Do.	166 159	20 do.
Dhollera (M.-G.)	178 168 161	25 May Nl.
Do. (U.-G.)	175 165 158	do. Nl.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—A fairly large business was done during the week for shipment at Rs. 5-6 to Rs. 5-6-6 per cent. At the close the tone is steady.

Rapeseed.—This market is very quiet and we hear of little business passing. Quotations are practically unchanged.

Poppyseed has declined to Rs. 5-9 per cent., with a little enquiry at the rate.

Castorseed.—The price of this article has advanced to Rs. 28-8 to Rs. 29 per candy and the market closes firm.

Mowraseed is unchanged at Rs. 5-2 per cent. Little doing in a firm market.

Gingellyseed has been firm and advancing. There is a good enquiry for shipment and sellers are firm holders. Stocks and supplies are small.

Wheat was quiet throughout the week with little demand for export in the local market.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay:—

Cotton	79,131 bales
Wheat	124,325 cwts
Linseed	20,345 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	19,098 "
Gingellyseed	75,115 "
Poppyseed	2,434 "
Groundnuts	6,301 "
Castorseed	5,420 "
Rice	80,559 "
Myrabollams	27,970 "
Cottonseed	61,203 "
Mowraseed	3,785 "
Gram	15,956 "
Joowar	26,771 "
Maize	8,910 "

SEEDS—	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone steady. Ready	5 7 0
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready	5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 11 0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady. Ready	5 9 0
Castorseed—Tone firm. Ready	28 8 0
GINGELLYSEED.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 39
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 38 1-2
25 per cent.	32 1-2
50 per cent.	36
Black Kutnee	33

FREIGHT.

This market was very quiet early in the week, but at the close the tone is steadier, with slightly more enquiry for tonnage. The steamer Castello filled up at 13s. 6d. for Hull, and for Hamburg bookings were made in the ready steamer Penlee at 14s. 6d. For February a line was booked for Antwerp at 14s. 6d. S. W. Sellers quote for January 14s. 6d. to 15s. S. W., and 6d. more for cotton according to port required, and for February to May 14s. 9d. to 15s. 6d. S. W. C.

The steamer Clan Macdonald is reported fixed at 15s. one port, early February. And the steamer Ben Lomond was berthed for Antwerp at 14s. 6d. January-February loading.

MONEY.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England	since 21st April	3 per cent	
Bank of Bombay	do 20th October	5	do
Bank of Bengal	do 10th November	6	do
Bank of Madras	do 22nd December	5	do

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th January as compared with that of the previous week.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	
Public Deposits	12,60,677	Increase
Other Deposits	37,19,393	Decrease
Sundries	25,808	Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	3,22,330	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	3,112	do.
Credits on Securities	1,07,082	Increase
Loans. do.	3,38,708	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	9,79,723	Increase
Balance with other Banks	2,12,227	Decrease
Sandries	40,828	do.
Cash	25,54,017	do.

These figures show an increase of 45½ lakhs in the Trade Demand.

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance shows a decline of 22 lakhs and that of the Bank of Madras a decline of 13 1/4 lakhs. Money has been in slightly better demand and some large amounts have been forwarded to Burmah for moving the rice crop. Supplies, however, continue to be ample for all requirements and no change is made in the Official Bank rates. A large shipment of gold is advised from Australia this week and gold is also en route for Bombay from Egypt. The rate for fixed deposits is about 3 1/2 per cent. per annum for two months and 4 per cent per annum for three months.

PAPER CURRENCY RESERVE.

The following are the latest returns as published in the "Gazette of India" for the 7th January:—

Silver coin	Rs. 10,79,41,362
Gold coin and bullion	Rs. 15,90,43,360
Silver held as security	" 1,51,75,961

Total of notes in circulation, Rs. 38,17,60,633.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills allotted during the week ending on Tuesday evening was one crore and sixty thousand. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday ninety lakhs were put up for tender, of which sum 61·80 lakhs was taken up in bills at 1s. 4 1-16d. and the balance, 28·20 lakhs, in telegraphic transfers at 1s. 4 3-32d., tenderers at these rates receiving 13 per cent. For next week the amount advertised for allotment is raised to one crore. Extra bills to the extent of eighteen lakhs were afterwards allotted at 1s. 4 3-32d.

The mail of the 6th January brings £330,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay also £30,000 silver and £30,000 gold for Calcutta and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 57,40,000
Bombay	" 10,70,000
Madras	" 10,70,000
Total	Rs. 78,80,000

The mail of the 13th January brings £190,000 silver, and £70,000 gold, for Bombay and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. 57,10,000
Bombay	" 13,60,000
Madras	" 7,10,000
Total	Rs. 77,80,000

The mail of the 20th January brings £40,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	Rs. [illegible]
Bombay	" [illegible]
Madras	" [illegible]

EXCHANGE.

The market for sterling exchange is a shade quieter. Ready T. T. is now quoted 1s. 4 1-16d. and Demand 1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d., the latter rate not being general. Early in the week T. T. was done at 1s. 4 3-32d. for near delivery combined with February at the same rate. For forward delivery we quote T. T. February 1s. 4 3-32d., March 1s. 4 1-16d., April 1s. 4 1-32d. and May is doubtful at 1s. 4d. For the monsoon months 1s. 3 31-32d. is quoted. The quotation for 3 months' sight D. A. credits is 1s. 4 9-32d., but bills have been placed ready at 1s. 4 1-4d There is still a great scarcity of Mercantile bills in the market.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T. T.	1s. 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1-16.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.	1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 3-4
Marks 3 do do	1·9
Hongkong 10 Days' Sight	137
Shanghai 30 do do	193
Japan 30 do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

This market firmed up during the week chiefly due to purchases in Bombay for the coming settlement on account of Calcutta, and the rate advanced to Rs. 98 for cash and forward. At the close the tone of the market is steady at Rs. 97-15.

3 1-2 per cent. cash		Rs.	97 15 0
3 1-2 per cent 1st February		Rs.	97 15 0
3 per cent. ready		Rs.	86·8
	Repayable.		Rate.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923		104 12
4 per cent " "	1930		105 0
4 per cent " "	1932		105 0
4 per cent " "	1964		105 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934		104 12
4 per cent " "	1943		104 12
5 per cent " "	Tansa		116-117
5 per cent " "	Sanitary		115-116
4 per cent Bo. Impt. Trust	1959		103 12
4 per cent " "	1964		103 12

BULLION.

The silver market is very firm for the settlement of the 26th inst. as supplies are all in the hands of one big dealer who has formed a corner. For the settlement of the 24th February the market is quiet and a fair amount has been sold by the Banks. We hear of little business passing in gold.

	Rs a. p.
English Bar Gold	23 15 6
Australian Bar Gold	24 0 0
Bombay do.	24 0 0
English Shield Sovereigns	15 1 9
Do Dragons	15 0 0
Silver ex-duty Ready	71 10 0
Do. 1st settlement	71 5 0
Do 2nd do	70 8 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues exceedingly quiet, there being practically no demand for any style, and no enquiry whatever for forward delivery. Prices are for the most part unchanged but nominal only.

LOCAL YARNS.

Shanghai telegraphs 40,000 bales unsold, 25,000 bales uncleared, and weekly sales 4,000 bales. Hongkong telegraphs 35,000 bales unsold, 35,000 bales uncleared, and weekly sales 1,000 bales.

The sales in Bombay are estimated at about 12,000 bales for the week, and the tone of the market is quiet but steady.

METALS.

The copper and yellow metal market is steady, but local prices remain far below home equivalents and no forward business is reported. In iron and steel the markets here as well as at home have an advancing tendency. Business is passing in steel sheets and bars. Stocks of G. C. sheets and hoops are heavy and demand is very slack. Spelter has advanced but no business is reported. Piglead and quicksilver are quiet

COALS.

Market steady. Sales are reported of Raneegunge Toposi forward at Rs. 9-4 and of Seebpore at Rs. 11-4. In English Coals first hand sellers, because of the miners' strike in Germany, are asking higher prices.

SHARES.

The market is firm and Mill shares are rapidly improving in prices. Bank of Bombay shares have improved to Rs. 1,285 X. D. Commercials are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 36. National Bank of India Limited shares have changed hands at Rs. 450. In mill shares Manokji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,335 during the week Central Indias have improved to Rs. 1,640, Swadeshis to Rs. 965. Chinas steady at Rs. 675. Queen Mill shares have improved to Rs. 110. Currimbhais are steady at Rs. 735. City of Bombay Mill shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,500. Colaba Land and Mill shares during the middle of the week changed hands at Rs. 565 and later on they have improved to Rs. 580. Connaughts are steady at Rs. 450. Howard and Bullough have improved to Rs. 420, Empress to Rs. 240, Imperials to Rs. 110, Leopolds to Rs. 83. Coorla Mill shares have improved to Rs. 580. Davids are steady at Rs. 250. Framji Petits at Rs. 905. Hindustan Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 550, Western India to Rs. 440, Indian Manufacturing Co. to Rs. 580. Jamshedjis have improved to Rs. 120, Jubilee to Rs. 300, Lakhmidas to Rs. 420. Morarjis are quiet at Rs. 1,970. Sholapurs are steady at Rs. 2,235. Ripon Mill shares are in demand at Rs. 640. Sassoon Cotton Mill shares have improved to Rs. 810, Sassoon Silk to Rs. 540. Southern Marathas have advanced to Rs. 182 1/2. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 500. Kohinoors have changed hands at Rs. 450. In Press shares Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 517 1/2, Indian Cotton at Rs. 140, Berars are quiet at Rs. 500. In Miscellaneous list Badham Piles have changed hands at Rs. 158, Marcks at Rs. 138, Oriental Life at Rs. 136. Port Cannings have improved to Rs. 430. Kemps are steady at Rs. 246. Treachers have jumped to Rs. 615. Bombay-Burmahs are unchanged at Rs. 8,300, quarter shares at Rs. 2,070. In Railway Companies Tapti Valleys have changed hands at Rs 362 1/2, Ahmedabad-Prantej at Rs. 507 1/2. Dholkas unchanged at Rs. 97. The rest are unchanged but steady at previous quotations.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	steadier
Surats	quiet
Good Bhownugger	
The Manchester Market has been	steady
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 5-16
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 3-4
Bar Silver	27 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—
Total Bullion, £33,200,000 Increase £1,300,000
Public Deposits, £3,500,000 Increase £600,000
Other Deposits, £42,400,000 Increase £600,000
Govt. Securities, £19,400,000 unchanged
Other Securities, £25,900,000 Decrease £ 00,000
Notes and Gold, £24,000,000 Increase £1 600,000
The Banks Reserve is 47 per cent of the Liabilities.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

JANUARY 20.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran Perfect Via Turkey Perfect Via Suez Perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest Perfect Via Valentia Perfect Via Direct Cable Perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang Perfect Via Amoor Perfect Via Bhamo Perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden Perfect Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect Via Liston St Vincent Perfect.

Cable Cayenne,—Paramarico interrupted (14-7-03)

Cable Cayenne,—Lindeiros interrupted (4-8-03)

Cables Dominique—Martinique and St. Lucia Martinique interrupted Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers (14-4-03)

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams are accepted at sender's risk and code addresses not accepted (4-8-03)

Cables between Vladivostock and Nagasaki are closed or an indefinite period to all classes of telegrams.

The Vladivostock route being temporarily closed, telegrams via China for Europe and places beyond should bear in the preamble, the indication "via Kiachta". The charges are the same as by the Vladivostock route.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 20th January 1905.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	15	2	20 p.m.	23	26
Teheran	16	2	25 a.m.	0	26
Suez	16	3	55 p.m.	0	14

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. of the 20th January, 1905.

	Maximum Time H.	M.	Minimum Time.	M.
From Calcutta	1	22	0	1
Karachi	0	56	0	3
Madras	0	21	0	1

PETROLEUM and rubies continue to afford increasing revenue to the Government of Burma. The administration report of that province for last year states that the royalty paid by the petroleum fields of Yenangyaung and Yesangyat yielded twelve lakhs of rupees in the twelve months. The outturn of oil in Yenangyat alone was twenty-two million gallons though the revenu there was only three lakhs compared with over seven lakhs from Yenangyaung. The ruby mines appear to be also progressing. A new lease for twenty-eight years was arranged with the existing company last year The royalty has been fixed at two lakhs of rupees annually plus thirty per cent of net profits. The report shows that last year the receipts of the company were nearly fifteen lakhs, with an expenditure of eight lakhs.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin", writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says, "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly [illegible] beneficial Luxury for the toilet [illegible] and leaves the skin in a [illegible] [illegible]

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

CAMERON—Dec 26, at Curragh Camp, wife of E Cameron, Royal Warwickshires Regt of a son.

CORNWALL—Dec 28, at Burford Lodge, Elstead Godalming, wife of Capt J W Cornwall, Indian Medical Service of a daughter.

PATON—Dec 28, at Strathearn Place, Edinburgh, wife of F N Paton, Bombay of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

AINSWORTH—HASLAM—Dec 29, at the parish church, Bolton-le-Moors, C, son of the late Col C F Ainsworth, Lower Blazley, Horwich, to Mabel Clare, daughter of J P Haslam, J P Ravenswood, Bolton-le-Moors.

DONISTHORPE—ISAACS—Dec 29, at St Mary Abbot's Church, Kensington E N B son of G E Donisthorpe of Ookington, Claygate, to Estelle, daughter of Major L H Isaacs, of Pembridge Square.

FELL—McLEOD—Dec 31, at Maymyo, Burma, G Fell, Indian Civil Service, son of the Rev G H Fell, DD, of Goring, Oxon, to Janet Camilla, daughter of Lieut-Gen D J S McLeod, CB, DSO, commanding Burma District

FOSTER—BOWDEN—Dec 31, at St Mary Abbot's Kensington, Mr H N Foster, Army Service Corps, to Mrs Bowden, of De Vere Gardens.

HIRTZEL—UNDRELL—Dec 31, at St Stephen, East Twickenham, G H son of the late Capt G I Hirtzel, R N, Morat, Wilson Grove, Southsea, to Winifred Eva Ritchie, daughter G R Undrell, of H M Civil Service.

MASSEY—COCKBURN—Dec 27, at All Saints' Church, Norfolk Square, Capt G W Massey, of Caherwillshow, Golden, country Tipperary, to Gertrude Annette, widow of the late Col J G Cockburn, and daughter of Lieut-Gen W G D Massey, C B, of Grantstown Hall, Tipperary.

TANNER—KNOX—Dec 28, at All Saints', Cheltenham, J Tanner, of Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, son of J Tanner, of Seaton, Devon, to Emily Louisa, daughter of the late Major J S Knox, V C, of the Ride Brigade.

DEATHS.

BUSCARLET—Dec 26, at the Villa d'Albret, Pau, France, Amelia Caroline, wife of Lieut-Col B Buscarlet, and daughter of the late Vice-Admiral H A Story, R N.

COLLEDGE—Dec 29, Major J Colledge, late Central India Horse.

COOPER—Dec 31, at Grosvenor Place, Mary, wife of Major-Gen W S Cooper.

DALGLIESH—Jan 2, at Hong Kong, W H Dalgliesh, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila, aged 37.

GILLESPIE—Dec 28, at Uplands, Wimborne, Selina Elgina, widow of the late Col J Gillespie R A.

GRIFFITH BOSCAWEN—Dec 30, at Trevalyn Hall, Rossett, North Wales Capt B T Griffith-Boscawen, D L, J P, late Royal Welsh Fusiliers, aged 69.

HARNETT—Dec 29, at Piccadilly, Major-Gen E M Harnett, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards and of the 11th Hussars.

HENDERSON-SMITH—Dec 23, at Folkestode, Capt J Aenderson-Smith, Royal Naval Reserve, late commander, of H M S Worcester Thames Nautical College, aged 78.

KIRTON—Dec 25, at Ryde, W Kirton (late P and O Company), son of the late Capt P Kirton, of Southampton aged 7·

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MCHUGH—Janurry—10, at Bangalore, the wife of P McHugh, S M R, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KING—January 12, at Bangalore, Alfred George, late P W I, South Indian Railway, aged 56 years, 9 months and 17 days.

MANSON—January 5, at Rangoon, Emily the dearly loved wife of F B Manson, Forest Department, aged 58 years.

TAYLOR—January 13, at Bareilly, Major Nevile Cracroft Taylor, 14th Jat Lancers aged 40 years and 10 months.

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BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 11-4m., 11-48a. Low water, 5-18m., 5-5a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
B. B. R. A. Society's Centenary Celebrations: Afternoon Party at Sir Mangaldas' House, Girgaum, 4 p. m.
Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.
Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p.m.
Aryan Social Union: Lecture by Dr Dinanath B. Naik on "Hindu Early Marriage," Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, 5 p.m.
Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Parsee Gymkhana, 2 p. m.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 36m. Sun sets, 5h. 47m. High water, 1-50m. Low water, 5 58m., 5-45a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Bushire per H. M. S. Fox will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—On Sunday the Hon'ble Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar will expound "Mathew Arnold's Selections from Wordsworth" to the Senior Class at 8-15 a. m. in the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaum. Prof. N. G. Welinkar, M.A., LL.B., will conduct the Junior Class of the Brotherhood at the same time in the Bhuleshwar School, above Bhuleshwer Market.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Shaik Kurrim Shaik Hussein, a Mahomedan, aged thirty-five years, employed at the Imperial Mill at DeLisle Road, met with a fatal accident in the mill. It appears that Shaik Kurrim was adjusting a rope which had slipped off the pulley, when he was caught by the rope and drawn up to the shafting and then dashed down on the floor. He was killed on the spot. One Bhiwa Baloo, a Muccadum in the engine room, in attempting to save the deceased, got his left arm injured.

NEIGHBOURS AT VARIANCE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Miss E. Williams, an Eurasian, appeared to answer a charge of abusive language, preferred against her by Mrs. Eva Colins. Mr. Athavale, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Godinho, pleader, defended. The evidence showed that a duck belonging to the complainant was killed by a dog on the 9th instant. The complainant thought that the dog belonged to the accused and this gave rise to a quarrel between the parties. The accused, it was alleged, while going upstairs and passing by the complainant's room remarked that she (complainant) was once an ayah and was now passing for a "mem-sahib." The accused denied the charge. The Magistrate, after hearing the evidence, held that the charge was not proved and discharged the accused.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT AT WORLEE.—Goolabchund Luckma, a Marwari shroff having his shop at Koliwada, Worlee, reported to the police on Wednesday afternoon that he locked his place of business about 9 o'clock that morning and went out. When he returned about an hour after he found the shop broken into through the back door and gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 975 belonging to himself and his customers abstracted. Enquiries were at once made and suspicion pointed to one Ramchunder Rajaram, a Purdesee, who had called at the shop at 8 o'clock in the morning. Rajaram was arrested and questioned about the theft. He at first denied all knowledge about the property, but about midnight he made a clean breast of the whole thing and produced all the ornaments from a heap of cow-dung cakes at Worlee. He was charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, with house breaking and theft and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt. Col. S. T. Sarjant and officers, the band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, to-day:—

Marche	Le Conquirant	Hume
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Characteristic piece	The Mill in the Black Forest	Eilenberg
Serenade	Simiotta	Blon
Selection	The Mountebanks	Cellier
Selection	The Toreador	Caryll
Dance	Dinah's Jubilee	Karl Kaps

A FALSE COMPLAINT.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. [illegible], Chief Presidency Magistrate, a Parsee named [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] cash. Mr. Hirji Dalal, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhai, pleader. The complainant's story was that the accused had been in his service for some time, and then was in his keeping for over a month. On the 5th of December the accused asked him for some ornaments as she wanted to go to a temple. With some reluctance he parted with them. She represented that she would return to him after three or four days. But this she failed to do. Afterwards he learnt that Rs. 30 were missing from a box in his room, the duplicate keys of which the accused had with her. He suspected accused of the theft of the cash. Mr. Dalal then led three witnesses for the prosecution, who said that all chanced to be present when the accused took the ornaments from the complainant. Recording the evidence of the three witnesses for prosecution, the Magistrate said he disbelieved their statements entirely and called upon the complainant to show cause why he should not be ordered to pay compensation to the accused under section 250 of the C. P. Code. The case preferred against the accused was entirely a false one, and she was dragged to the Court because the complainant had had immoral designs upon her, which she successfully resisted. The accused was a married woman, and it was in the first instance the fault of the complainant to have kept her as he had told the Court. The Magistrate said that the case for the prosecution utterly failed and fell through, and therefore he discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay Rs. 50 as compensation to her.

A SERIOUS COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be glad if you will kindly give me space in your paper to draw public attention to the insulting attitude adopted by a great many natives, Parsees and Hindus, chiefly of the student class, towards European young ladies whom they may happen to meet in the public streets and promenades without male escort. So bad have things grown lately in this respect that it has become impossible for a young lady to walk alone or in the company of other young ladies without running an almost certain risk of being followed and insulted by the class of natives mentioned above. Such places as the Esplanade Bandstand, Apollo Bunder, Kennedy Sea Face, and other public resorts are out of the question for unattended ladies, and even the public thoroughfares are not safe, as I have heard of several cases among my friends lately of ladies being followed and insulted in the streets in the afternoon. It has become a matter of common complaint, and if this annoyance is not checked at once it will be impossible for ladies to stir out of doors without escort. The worst of these cases is that they never happen when European male assistance is at hand or the offenders could be promptly and drastically dealt with. Would it be of any use, I wonder, appealing to those natives with gentlemanly instincts to see what they could do towards checking the ruffianly conduct of the class referred to. Quite apart from the public streets and promenades for ladies, whether riding bicycles or walking, travelling by the trams has become nearly as unsafe by reason of the rudeness of the majority of this particular class of natives.—Yours, &c.,

A FATHER.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

VISIT BY LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington, accompanied by Captain H. Meynell, A. D. C., visited the Exhibition at 4-30 o'clock last evening, and were received, on arrival, by the Hon'ble Mr. Vithaldas Damodhar Thackersey, Chairman of the Committee, and Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, who conducted them round the various courts. After inspecting the exhibits in the four main courts, the jewellery courts, the Healtheries, and the Ladies' Section, their Excellencies left the ground about 6 o'clock.

THE AWARDS.

We are informed on authority that the awards of the various sections will be published simultaneously on the 27th instant. The judging of some of the sections has already been completed, but the results will not be made public before the date mentioned.

HINDU-PRESIDENCY MATCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "B. M. D." in your issue of the 19th inst. omits the name of Shama Charan in his list of players who have strong claims to represent the Hindus against the Presidency. Shama Charan, who is a member of the Bharatpur State team, is, with the single exception of Baloo, the best bowler the Hindus have, and Northern India cricketers who have played against him, such as Messrs. Goldie, Collins, French, Watson and Bosworth-Smith, consider him to be nearly first-class. He is also a very fine bat.—Yours, &c.,

R. S. S.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH JANUARY.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country, the fall being brisk [illegible] [illegible] meter is considerably below [illegible] Cutch and Kathiawar.

Winds are variable in [illegible] been fresh at Bombay [illegible] moderate to light over the [illegible] Temperature.—The [illegible] large defect of normal [illegible] and Central Provinces [illegible] does not vary much from [illegible] perature in the shade [illegible] lowest 43° at Lahore and Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, the Punjab and Rajputana and at Cawnpore, Jhansi, Bhuj, Deesa, Neemuch, Hoshangabad, Raipur, Ahmednagar and Coimbatore.

Rain in light showers is reported from Jaipur and Raipur.

Weather.—Pressure being considerably below normal in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar, the weather there is slightly unsettled and is likely to remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 19th January 1905.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer	[illegible]
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	[illegible]
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	[illegible]
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	[illegible]
General Direction of Wind.*	N, NNW, WNW, ENW, [illegible]
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* miles	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS
Director Government Observatory

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	[illegible]	[illegible]
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	[illegible]	[illegible]
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	22	[illegible]	[illegible]
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	13	9	[illegible]
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	14
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	16	13	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	8
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	14
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	61	50	167
Total plague deaths to date	[illegible]	[illegible]	
Same date last year	23	17	166

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
40	13

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Milk
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LARGEST [illegible]
in the [illegible]

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and PUTTOO.
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HORSE CLOTHINGS,
Complete with Cap and Strap, to be sold away at Manufacturers' Prices.
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Prayer Book	Cherub Bijou	2	4
Do.	do.	7	0
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Do.	Lily Ruby	17	0
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Do.	Cherub Bourgeois	23	0
Do.	Lily Bourgeois	24	0
Do.	Gothic Ruby	30	0
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In 2 to 3 lb. tins,
Wiltshire Bacon, streaky. Breakfast Bacon, Pig's Cheeks.
LARD
Finest Waterford Lard, 1 lb. tins.
CHEESE
Berkeley, about 2½ lb. tins.
Cheddar, about 2½ lb. tins.
Albert, about 3 lb. tins.
Parmesan, grated. ½ lb. bottles.
PURE PICKLES
(IMPERIAL MEASURE
In square pint bottles.
Mixed Pickles, Cauliflower, Piccalilli, White Onions Walnuts, Red Cabbage, West India (mild flavour).
"RED LABEL" PICKLES
In square pint bottles.
Mixed Pickles, Piccalilli, Brown Onions, Walnuts.
LONDON RELISH
Moir's London Relish, ½ bottles.
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
Imperial Pints and ½ Pints.
ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES & KETCHUPS,
Superior Essence of Gorgona Anchovies, ½ Bottles, and ¼ Bottles.
Mushroom Ketchup and Walnut Ketchup ½ Bottles.
Traders who do not already stock these,
THE PREMIER STORES IN THE MARKET,
are cordially invited to communicate with
JOHN MOIR & SONS'
Sole WHOLESALE Representatives in Bengal, Bombay Presidency and Sind.
SAMUEL FITZE & CO., LD.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
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THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
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BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE, MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION;
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business [illegible] Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed [illegible] Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" [illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3491 tons, Captain D F sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Japan in ballast.

THE steamer Vaselefs Georgios, 2046 tons, Captain P Cambanis, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2481 tons, Captain G H Jones, will sail to-day for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirdhana, 2073 tons, Captain E R Robinson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kapurthala, 720 tons, Captain E Y Watson, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Karachi and K coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall, 2821 tons, Captain H Hood, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Newport 13th December, with a general cargo.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Bundesrath, 1319 tons, Captain J Ahrens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Durban via Zanzibar &c, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 371 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Perseus.....Comdr.........M R Hill ....Royal Navy
R I M S Dalhousie..Comdr W G Hewett ....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Lapwing ....Royal Navy
R I M S Comet ......Comdr ....Stocken ....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge..Comdr G H Baugh ....R I Marine
Three Torpedo Boats...

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Jelunga	3361	Windebank	Calcutta		M M & Co
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Eden (bque)	414	Souton			The Captain
Baron Innerdale	2130	Crackel			W & A Graham & Co
Laodaura	2157	Farquharson			M M & Co
Kola	498	McDiarmid			M Mackinzie & Co
Nubia	5014	Tillard	China		P & O Co
Kasara	505	Chappel			M M & Co
James Brand	255	Ponance			W & A G & Co
St Regulus	2993	Borg			A A Montrehoff
Adato	2115	Beattie	Japan		Bombay Co
Caledonia	2529	Tocque			P & O Co
Den of Airlie		Cumming			K N & Co
Nevasa	1915	Hirst			M M & Co
Madura	1273	Cutouan			M M & Co
Mossoori	1725	Hannah	K S Ports		B & P S N Co
Elax	2612	Baker	Aroe Bay		W & A Graham & Co
Flaming	2150	Dickley			C Bros & Co
Egypt	4178	London			P & O Co
Imperator	2329	Mosca			A L L N Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Tokio	2481	Jones	Hull	21-1	Via Karachi F Muir & Co
B	Knowsley Hall	2790	Burk	Karrachi	25-1	K Nixon
C&D	Ocean Monarch	2780	Murray	Kobe	28-1	W & A Graham & Co
D&E	Bundesrath	1327	Ahrens	Zanzibar	28-1	A Strandes
F	Clan Mackinnon	3049	Jones	Antwerp	22-1	F Muir & Co
G	Henzada	1540	MacLean			M M & Co
K	Clan Macleod	3013	Cowie	Antwerp	2-2	F Muir & Co
M	Dumbarton	2209	Rettie	Kobe	31-1	T M & Co
N	Bernicia	2179	Faulkner	M'ter	21-1	R A Willis
O	Mossoori	1735	Hannah	R sea ports	21-1	B & P S N Co
P	Beethoven	2412	Hocker	Dunkirk	31-1	J M & Co
Q	Ethelhilda	1874	Trowsdale		28-1	K Nixon & Co

P. DOCK H. WALL.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Mahanadi	517	Hossein	N F		Sspd & Co
Puri	313	Ahmed	Karachi	21-1	Sphd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Scindia	3253	Abrey	Liverpool	26-1	W & A G & Co
3	Bengal	2751	Philips	China	25-1	P & O Co
4	Branksome Hall	2521	Hood	K'chi	27-1	K Nixon & Co
5	Imaum	2755	Penberthy	Antwerp	21-1	K N & Co
6	Oriental	3085	Spicer	London	21-1	P & O Co
7	Sutherland	2177	Wallace	Antwerp	28-1	T Morrison
9	Kt of the Thistle	1236	Baker	Genoa	28-1	K N & Co
10&11	Maroa	1451	Kelway	Antwerp	31-1	K Nixon & Co
12	Pekin	3057	Cooke	China	21-1	P & O Co
14	Springwell	1913	Chisholm	Antwerp	28-1	M M & Co
15	Clan Leslie	2499	Oliver	London	4-2	F Muir & Co
16	Roker	2462	Wilson	L'pool	28-1	K Nixon & Co

M. D. D. P. DOCK.

H M S Fox ....Capt Eustace ....Cruiser.....................

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	From.	Commander.	Vessel.
19	Branksome Hall s	Hood	Newport Dec 13
20	Bundesrath s	Ahrens	Durban Dec 21
	Egypt s	London	London Dec 30
	Imperator s	Mosca	Trieste Dec 30

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Castello s	Leighton	Hull
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	P Gulf via Karchi
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Paman Pass
	Sirdhana s	Robinson	Calcutta, &c
	Umta s	Lee	Rangoon
	YaselefsGeorgios s	Cambanis	Marseilles

The steamer Tokio, Capt Jones, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Elax, for Aroe Bay
" Bundesrath, for Zanzibar, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	From
13	Clan Robertson	Coast
14	Umkuzi	Calcutta
15	Neidenfels	Middlesbro'

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackay arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 18th instant.

SUEZ, JAN. 19.

The P and O Co's steamer Oceana with the outward Mails of the 13th instant left here at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

The P and O Co's steamer Tientsin (Extra) left Singapore for Colombo on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Gisela, from Japan, left Colombo for Bombay on the evening of the 19th instant and is due here on the 23rd instant in the morning.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

III SUNDAY, AFTER EPIPHANY 22, JANUARY 1905.

7-0 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral. Williams in C.
Hymns—217, 323, 318 and 551.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Standford in B flat.
Anthem—
Hymns—80, 20 and 81.
Collections for—Umarkhadi Mission.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
6 p.m.—Tuesday 24th Choral Evensong
7-15 a.m.—Wednesday 25th Choral Holy Communion

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist Choral.
10 a.m.—Catechism.
10-45 a.m.—Matins.
6 p.m.—Evensong Choral—Preacher Rev Father Biscoe.
Alms for Choir and Organ.

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
(Wandby Road.)

8 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service (St. Andrew's Church.)
4-30 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S. Crichton.
Hymns—22, 41 and 339.
Psalm—102 (2nd version.)

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m.—Joint Morning Service.
4-30 a.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
Psalm—84 Tune 46.
Hymn—9.
Hymn—303.
Hymn—258.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
(Bellasis Road, opposite Byculla Club.)

8-30 a.m.—Morning Service—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher Rev J O'Brien.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Church expenses and Poor.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns—190, 315 and 184.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymn—187, 218 and 225.
Offertory for Church Expenses

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. STEPHEN CHURCH BANDRA.

11-15 a.m.—Matins Sermon and Holy Communion.

ST. NICHOLAS' SEAMEN'S CHURCH,
(Opposite the Main Gate of Prince's Dock.)

6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—(Choral)
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Daily—8 a.m.—Matins.
Daily—5 p.m.—Evensong.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Madras Time)

8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Eucharist.
8-30 a.m.—Matins.
Hymns—236, and 175.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—557, 540 and 256.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba Causeway.)

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Rev. W. W Thomas of Mhow
6 p.m.—Evening Service, Preacher—Rev. E W Martin Chairman of the Bombay and Punjab District,
7 p.m.—Sacrament of the Lord's supper.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
8-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour—Rev T Harris of Ferozepore will speak.
(Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev J Shenton of Lahore.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Rev. J H Bateson, General Secy to Royal A. Temp. Association.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

BOMBAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21,
TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

1st Race—The Midget Plate—3-10 p.m.
2nd Race—The Adelaide Plate—3-40 p.m.
3rd Race—The Beginners Plate—4-10 p.m.
4th Race—The January Plate—4-40 p.m.
5th Race—The Veterans Plate—5-10 p.m.
6th Race—The Ponies Plate—5-35 p.m.

By kind permission of Lt-Col S J Sarjant and the Officers of the G I P Railway Volunteers their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES

Colaba .... 2-30 p.m.
Church Gate .... [illegible] p.m.
Grant Road .... [illegible] p.m.
Arrives at Mahalakshmi .... [illegible] p.m.
Local Time.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JAN. 21, 1905

LONDON TRANSFORMATIONS.

GREAT alterations have been undertaken in many of the chief cities of the world to beautify them or to ameliorate the condition of the dwellers therein. Perhaps, at the present moment more is being done to London than to any other capital. Some people will say that it stood most in need of improvement, and they are very probably right, for it grew so fast, and extended itself so far, that the ideas of slow-going councils and municipalities did not keep pace with the activities of builders. In other towns the great boulevards and spaces were not left to design themselves; architects and house-builders had to conform to plans artistically conceived and rigorously enforced. Now London leaders have been roused to the imperative and imperial necessity of having the leading streets, places and the parks within its precincts worthy of the metropolis of the world. An article in the current "Century," by Mr. Randall Blackshaw, gives a vivid description of 'London in Transformation,' focussing in close line all the enormous changes that have recently been made, those in progress, and those that will be carried out in the near future. The writer generously admits that London is being rebuilt as rapidly as New York, although as it is so much larger the work is not so obvious. We may be thankful to know that the sky-scraper has not yet really invaded its streets, although Queen Anne's Mansions have manifested a fourteen-story ambition in that direction. The radical changes for future development include improvement of the water-supply, of the port, new docks, lowering the crown of Southwark Bridge, creation of a wide avenue that will reach from the Thames Embankment to Hampstead Heath, the planting of appropriate trees in the great streets, new theatres of true architectural beauty, the Victoria Memorial, archways, the widening of Piccadilly, a new Criminal Court, a school for teaching the applied sciences, homes for forty-two thousand five hundred working people, a new town at Chiswick, statues and groups of statuary, new clubs, new play-grounds for the public, in fact every sort of civic contrivance that can conduce to health, beauty and to comfort. The cost of all this runs into many millions, over and above the gigantic works now in progress. If the London Metropolitan Water Board buys out the great water companies, the cost will be little short of fifty millions sterling, and even then it would perhaps have to go farther for an unlimited supply of water. The contemplated widening and deepening of the Thames is estimated to cost about two and a half millions sterling. The new docks, which fortunately are only recommended, would absorb four and a half millions.

The County Council may not be the complete embodiment of wisdom, but it certainly has initiated many marked improvements in London. To it are due the Blackwall Tunnel, the steel structure which will do duty for the historical Vauxhall Bridge, and best of all the widening of streets and the demolition of slums. The Strand would defy recognition were Dr. Samuel Johnson or Mr. Pepys to return to it. This, the crescent connected with it and the wide avenue above referred to constitute an undertaking that only a fearless body with plenary powers and great ideas could have inaugurated. The cost will be enormous, about five millions, but the sale of leases on the ground thus enhanced in value should recoup much of that expenditure and save the tax-payer. The Council ruthlessly breaks a way through deadly districts that may not be so picturesquely bad as in the storied seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but are sordid, low and insanitary to a degree. Nothing has proved an insuperable obstacle to the L. C. C., not even an electric lighting company, for destroying whose premises it had to pay two hundred thousand pounds. Under the fine avenue thus engineered a subway will be constructed to carry pipes, wires and an electric tramway. By the time all the proposed improvements are completed, it is calculated that there will be running underneath London over one hundred miles of railways, electric chiefly. The L. C. C. does not let itself be turned aside by undue sentimentality towards relics of the past, however picturesque. It leaves churches standing however, such as St. Clement Dane's and another in the Strand, but modern life is brought up to their gables and doors in a way that would very likely have shocked their founders and may eventually try their foundations. Eight architectural experts submitted plans for the buildings on the new Strand sites, and the Gaiety Theatre and restaurant is the first result. The corners facing this will support equally fine structures. Buckingham Palace, which now stands in somewhat dreary and ineffective state, will have a large crescent-shaped garden fronting it, with Brock's Memorial of Queen Victoria in a prominent position and many other interesting details introduced everywhere. Plane trees will be planted down the promenades to be created in the Mall, and groups of statuary symbolical of Western life will be features of the immediate neighbourhood of Marlborough Gate, other groups suggestive of the East being placed further on. The Mall is to end at Charing Cross in a great public building in which will be a central archway of fine design, a fit setting for future national processions in their march through London. Avenues of trees, in striking and direct line, affording long vistas, will eventually delight the eyes of the citizens.

The old order changeth, not only in the method of warfare but even the old War Office disappears, and a new building, housing, we must hope, a more efficient body of men, takes its place next year in Whitehall. The following year sees the new Government Offices ready for occupation. The administration measures incubated in this pile should be highly developed, for there is no attempt to cramp the officials; four stories on a space nearly three hundred feet wide and long, with a prospect of extending in depth to seven hundred feet, give ample room for the highest flights of statesmanship. The new Admiralty Office, which will be completed in June 1906, is still screened from view by the old offices. The cost of all these, besides the value of the sites, will be about two and a quarter millions. Schools and churches have been multiplied, though some of the more ancient of the former have been sent to purer air, such as Christ's Hospital, Charter House, St. Paul's School. These have all gone out as far into the country as they could, and have either leased or sold their old sites with advantage to their funds. The British Museum, that most staid of monuments, is to add a new block of buildings to its solid extent. The housing of the poor has gone on apace. The L. C. C in twelve years built four thousand tenements in which twenty thousand people can find decent homes. It has still on its mind seventy-eight thousand for whom it means to provide homes, and is at this work now. Wood-Green, a suburb, is to accommodate over forty-two thousand of these when the land there taken up for the purpose—two hundred and twenty-five acres—is built upon. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are following this admirable example in Lambeth. When electric traction is in full swing in and around London, schemes for housing the people outside the busy city will become more practical and popular. There is really no end to the benevolent, artistic or hygienic designs for the betterment of the huge busy hive of London. Hospitals are enlarged, churches are built or restored, railway stations even are being beautified, gloomy office-buildings are giving way to handsome architectural edifices, gas to electric light, the ancient to the modern. There are many who will regret that the old landmarks have passed away, for the hand of time is often gentler than that of the restorer. Westminster Abbey might have been left to silently protect its precincts, but the educational authorities have romped in and destroyed a block of old buildings to make way for modern class-rooms, and a great part of a wall, said to have been built at the hallowed instance of St. Dunstan, was tumbled down by no less irreverent a body than the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to give more space for their new offices. Old memories are fast going by the board, be it L. C. C. or other. Our posterity will not know where to look for the spots long made venerable by classic allusion. They will not be slowly covered up like Ancient Rome by accretions of soil, but displaced by flourishing brand-new buildings in the best style of British architecture. Still, most of the undertakings we have enumerated are distinct improvements. There was less of the picturesque for its size in London than in many smaller cities; it loses little by the new measures and gains much. It is earnestly to be hoped that architectural genius may preside over the choice of designs for all the new constructions which are honestly meant to add to the glory of the Metropolis, not only of Great Britain, but of the World.

AMERICA AND SHIPPING SUBSIDIES.

THE new mail papers give fuller information than was conveyed by Reuter concerning the proposed subventions to American shipping. The proposals of the Joint Committee of Congress provide not only for mail subsidies, but for an increase of the tonnage tax on vessels from foreign ports and for the creation of a Naval Volunteer Service. To British Shipowners the point of greatest importance is the proposed increase in the tonnage tax. It is estimated that in the first year the Committee's recommendations, if adopted, will involve an expenditure of 3,060,605 dollars in subventions to American vessels and retainers to Naval Volunteers. This will be met by a revenue of 3,025,529 dols. from the increased tonnage tax, so that British vessels will largely contribute to the subsidising of American shipping. Under the existing regulations all tonnage entering American ports pay a tax of six cents a ton, but this tax is paid only on the first six entries in the year. Thus if vessels enter the ports more than six times they are not required to pay any further tax. The new recommendations propose to raise the tax to sixteen cents on all vessels coming from a foreign port, leaving it at six cents for ships coming from ports in North and South America. At the same time the vessels will be taxed on every entry, a matter which is of much importance to Atlantic liners. So far as can be seen it is intended that the increased tax shall apply to all vessels coming from foreign ports, whether owned abroad or in America, and equally the exception designed to encourage trade between the United States and other parts of the American Continent applies to all ships irrespective of ownership. The American Consul-General in London has pointed out that the proposals cannot be dealt with by the present Congress, and therefore it will be some time before practical effect can be given to them. He, however, believes it necessary that something should be done to develop a carrying trade in American bottoms between the United States and the Far East and Central and South America. The example of the Philippines trade illustrates the necessities of the case. Formerly carried largely in British ships, the commerce between the United States and the Philippines is now regarded as a coastwise trade which can only be carried by American vessels. It is necessary to provide steamers for this trade, and subventions are required to make them pay. The freight and passenger traffic between the United States and South America also leaves much room for development. At present Americans find it easier to go from New York to South America via London than to proceed direct. The Isthmian Canal will be one means of developing the trade between the South and the United States, but the mercantile marine must also be created to carry the trade. Ten new steamship lines are contemplated for South America and the Pacific, and the requisite vessels will take three years to build. There are other points of considerable interest in the Committee's recommendations. It is proposed that one-sixth of the crews on all vessels under the Stars and Stripes should be Americans, and vessels which carry suitably trained American boys will receive an allowance of 80 per cent of the tonnage dues payable on each voyage. Moreover, repairs to American ships, except those which have to be effected in emergency, are to be made in the United States. America is determined to build up a merchant marine as well as to increase her naval strength, and there is little doubt that the proposals of the Joint Committee of both Houses of Congress will eventually be accepted.

SCOTTISH HORRORS.

BRITHER SCOTS beneath a tropical sky will burn with righteous indignation at the statements of a lynx-eyed correspondent of the "Petit Journal" of Paris. This individual, whoever he may be, has gone among them taking notes, and, faith, he has printed them. He is even a more observant man than Captain Grose, and his peregrinations have proved more profitable. He tells of the discovery of a whole tribe of troglodytes, who live in caves on the coast of "Ayrishire." These people are in a most primitive stage of civilisation: some live by begging, others endeavour to cultivate potatoes in the vicinity of their caverns. All of them unite in being the terror of the peaceable inhabitants of the county, for when these "primitives" manage to become possessed of a barrel of alcohol or brandy, "they deliver themselves to orgies, after which all their brutal instincts unchain themselves." The police, it seems, are powerless, as there is no law to prevent people living in caverns. The Council General of the county is at its wits' end. But peering into the present is not enough. To be wise we must study the antiquary times. In the long ago in Galloway the coast caverns were inhabited by cannibals to whom "a barrel of alcohol" would have been mere child's play. The said cannibals were descended from a ruffian named Sawney Beane, concerning whom Mr. Crockett has written a story. When they were suppressed they numbered between forty and fifty men and women. They used to sally out against solitary travellers, whose bodies they dried for food. They lived in this way for many years, until the district near their caves, small wonder, had an evil name throughout the country. [illegible] bloodhounds to be laid upon their trail. The hounds led the hunters into the caves, where the Sawney Beane clan were found at the fireside surrounded by dried portions of the human body. The women of the party are believed to have been promptly killed. The men, including Sawney, were given a trial and then burnt at the stake with unspeakable tortures and indignities. Of a verity to learn anything of ourselves we must go abroad.

THE MAINE.

THE American battleship Maine, whose unfortunate accident, attributed to Spanish treachery, led to the war, is to be raised from Havana harbour. Whether as the result of qualms of conscience or a desire to keep inquisitive American subjects from further investigating into the internal explosion theory, the States Government has relinquished all claims to the wreck, and it is now the property of Cuba, whose apathetic subjects will pursue no profitless enquiries. The salvage will fetch a little money towards the reduction of taxation. According to divers who have examined the sunken ship, her steel and iron have not been seriously corroded, for a fine green weed, "like hair," has spread all over her and protects her from the action of the water. About one-third of the ship, the forward third, was shattered by the explosion which sunk her. The remainder was scarcely damaged. The salvage company which will raise the wreck will commence by clearing from her all arms, coal and machinery. The brass, bronze, and copper articles on board her will be made into curios and sold (with, a wise provision, certificates of their genuineness) to collectors. Photographers are already offering large sums for the right to photograph the wreck as the water is being pumped out of her. If she can be raised she will be shown as one of the sights of Cuba, and perhaps she may, if the deterioration be not too great, be tinkered up and towed to the United States, where no doubt she will prove a veritable gold-mine. She is to be raised by the 'cofferdam system.' The wreck lies on singularly soft mud in a depth of some six fathoms. When fitted for the sea she represented the sum of five million dollars. Her machinery alone cost about £160,000, while her amidship armour of "12in Harveyised steel" was worth £100 a ton. But she will never be a fighting-ship again.

THE Royal Indian Marine surveying steamer Investigator, Captain T. H. Heming. R. N., sailed yesterday for Paman Pass.

IT is expected that the permanent Railway bridge over the Ganges at Phaphamau on the Allahabad-Fyzabad line will be ready for traffic by June. Through trains can then be quickened up.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P and O. Co's steamer Egypt from Europe were Sir Martin Acquin, the Hon. Miss P. Bruce, Lady Taylour, Prince M. A. Hassan, and Nawab Hamid Yar Jung.

WE are informed that the "At Home," which was to be given this evening by Mr. Tribhuvandas M. Nathoobhoy in connection with the B. B. R. A. S. Centenary celebration, has been indefinitely postponed owing to Mr. Tribhuvandas' sudden illness.

A VERY bold irrigation project is now under consideration. The proposal is to drive a tunnel through the Malakand and tap the Swat River near Chakdarrah. The water thus provided would irrigate a large area at present not protected by the Lower Swat River Canal.

WE regret to learn of the death of Mr. Charles J. Fleming, K. C., formerly M. P. for Doncaster, and at one time Chief Assistant to the Accountant-General of Bombay. Mr Fleming was the compiler of a digest of rules for the Civil Service of this Presidency. On leaving India he entered as a student of Gray's Inn and was called to the Bar in June 1872. He was made a Bencher of Gray's Inn and a Q. C. in 1893. A Liberal in politics, and strongly in favour of Mr. Gladstone's domestic policy, Mr. Fleming stood as Liberal candidate for Pontefract in 1886, but was unsuccessful. At the General Election of 1892 Mr. Fleming was returned for the Doncaster Division, but did not offer himself for re-election in 1895.

A REUTER telegram from Berlin reports that the "Lokalanzeiger" states that an English nurse employed by the Imperial Family has been sent across the frontier from Russia on suspicion of being a spy.

MR. ROOSEVELT has most kindly stated that he is perfectly willing to mediate between Russia and Japan. To make the thing complete, remarks the "Globe" aptly, it only remains now for some one to ask him.

THE written excuse for theft of 500fr. from a Paris shopkeeper by his clerk ran: "Enraptured by the way they sing Wagner at the Opera I start for Bayreuth to-night in order to witness a fine interpretation of the master's works."

A VIRAJENDRAPETT (South Coorg) correspondent writes :—"An imposing ceremony took place here on the 14th instant, when the foundation stone of the group of buildings connected with the new hospital was laid by Colonel Bain, I. M. S., Chief Medical Officer of the Province. The buildings, nine in number, are expected to cost, when complete, Rs. 80,000."

A "CORRIERE DELLA SERA" telegram from Fusan, according to the "Central News," says that the Japanese troops celebrated Christmas in honour of the foreigners accompanying the Army. In the evening Marshal Oyama gave a sumptuous dinner to the foreign officers and correspondents. The festivities were kept up all night to the accompaniment of the sound of artillery firing.

THE "Jewish Chronicle" announces the death at Padua of Chief Rabbi Professor Eade Lolli, one of the ornaments of the Italian Rabbinate. The deceased was born at Gorz (Austria) in 1826, and obtained the diploma of Rabbi half a century ago. He had been Chief Rabbi of Padua since 1869 and from 1886 he was Professor of Hebrew and Aramaic at the Royal University of that city, which was closed as a sign of mourning when his death was made known.

AUTOMOBILISM has at last added to the more sombre side of its history by producing a serious duel. The principals were Signor Bordini, a prominent automobilist of Milan, and Signor Menecatti, an equally prominent Milanese business man. The two entered into a discussion on automobilism, and developed such mutual passion that nothing but sabres could allay it. Meaning "business," they proceeded to Chiosso, in Switzerland. At the sixth round, M. Menecatti was laid low with a very serious gash in the neck.

A PECULIAR case came under the notice of the Aberdeenshire authorities the other day. At a farm in the King Edward district a cow died of what was supposed to be anthrax. The matter was reported to the police, and the veterinary surgeon was sent to make a "post mortem" examination of the carcase. It was then discovered that the animal had not suffered from anthrax at all, but that its death had been caused by a fish-hook which was found in its heart. It is supposed that the cow had swallowed the hook while grazing by a burnside.

MADAME PATTI, after she had sung at the concert in St. Petersburg in aid of the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna's hospital train, was called into the salon at the back of the Imperial box to be received by the Dowager Empress Marie. Both the Empress and the queen of song were overcome by mutual emotion, and fell into each other's arms and wept. Count Grabbe, aide-de-camp to the Grand Duke Vladimir, subsequently presented Madame Patti with a crown of gold on a blue velvet cushion, the gift of the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess Vladimir.

BULGARIA, despite the apparently less menacing aspect of the situation in the Balkans, relaxes nothing in the lavishing of expenditure on armaments. Not many months ago the Sobranjee voted £1,750,000 for re-arming the entire artillery with quickfiring guns. Now powerful forts are being erected on the Black Sea quadrilateral, and a commission of military officers is at work upon plans for a chain of great forts around Sofiats. At present the defences of the capital are confined to the small old forts of the Turkish occupation, and of no value nowadays.

AN interesting ceremony was performed at the Royal Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Madras, on Monday, when Lady Ampthill opened the new ward presented by Lady Bhashyam Iyengar. Her Excellency made an interesting speech on the occasion, pointing out, amongst other things, that the Hospital had accommodated 21,505 in-patients since 1886, the year in which it was opened. Her Excellency also paid a tribute of praise to Miss [illegible], the Lady Doctor in charge of the [illegible]

ARMY REORGANISATION.

FULL DETAILS OF THE SCHEME.

FAR-REACHING CHANGES.

THE day the mail left the War Office issued an Army Order which will mark an important epoch in British military annals. The order, which is the fruit of the labours of Sir Edward Ward's Decentralisation Committee, fully attests the thoroughness with which the Committee have addressed themselves to their work. The document embodies a scheme which at every point, and almost on every page, makes for independence, for apportionment of duty and responsibility and against bureaucratic centralisation. It embraces the whole ensemble of the Army, Regular and Auxiliary, combatant and administrative, and extends from the most exalted commands to the most subsidiary official details of departments, everywhere establishing a new order of relationships through all infusing a right measure of coordination and adjusting with careful hand the balance between the various stages of linked subordination and authority.

The main outlines of the scheme are as follow:—

COMMANDS.

1. The United Kingdom, exclusive of the area of the London District, will be divided into seven Commands :—

The Aldershot Command (the Army Corps).—Headquarters, Aldershot.
The Southern Command.—Headquarters, Tidworth.
The Eastern Command.—Headquarters London.
The Irish Command.—Headquarters, Dublin.
The Scottish Command.—Headquarters, Edinburgh.
The Northern Command.—Headquarters, York.
The Welsh and Midland Command.—Headquarters, Chester.

London will form an independent district apart from the Commands.

2. In each Command there will be a general officer commanding-in-chief who will be responsible for the training efficiency, and discipline of the troops, and for the administration of the Command.

3. For the purposes of organisation for war, training and instruction of troops, education of officers, execution of schemes for manœuvres, field operations, &c., the general officer commanding-in-chief will be assisted by officers of the general staff.

4. To the staff of the general officer commanding-in-chief there will be appointed an officer, to be styled major-general (or brigadier) in charge of administration, who will be entrusted with the administrative services of the command. This officer will exercise his authority by order of the general officer commanding-in-chief, and the latter will delegate to him such extended powers as will enable him to deal with all administrative matters, which do not involve questions of principle or policy; and upon all such matters he is authorised to correspond with the War Office direct.

5. Under the general officer commanding-in-chief the command of the troops will be exercised in the following manner :—

(a) Field troops (regular army) by divisional and brigade commanders.

(b) Coast defence troops (regular and auxiliary): by specially appointed officers.

(c) Grouped regimental districts: by group commanders.

(d) Auxiliary forces: under special arrangements.

6. A divisional commander will, in addition to commanding those Regular troops which are allotted to his division, command all other Regular units which are quartered within the divisional area, with certain exceptions.

7. Where units of a division are quartered outside the limits of the divisional area, or where the regiments or battalions of a brigade are not in the same station as their brigadier, they will be under their divisional or brigade commanders for purposes of training and instruction only. In matters affecting discipline and interior economy, they will be under the officer commanding the troops at the station in which they are quartered.

8. As at present, all units of the Regular Army are for purposes of discipline and interior economy, to be under the orders of the officer commanding the station in which they may be quartered. This officer is not responsible for, and is to avoid interfering with administrative arrangements, which are controlled by the major-general (or brigadier) i/c administration, unless, in his opinion, immediate action is necessary. In such a case he is to report to his superior officer his reasons for intervening, and the nature of the order given. These provisions vary according to the arm or branch of the Service. Cavalry colonels will superintend the Imperial Yeomanry, artillery, lieutenant-colonels the Militia and Volunteer Artillery, district commanders, Militia and Volunteer Infantry, and and the chief engineer of the various commands, the Auxiliary Engineers of their respective districts.

DUTIES OF COMMANDERS.

Under this head it is provided that every General Officer Commanding-in-Chief shall delegate to his Major-General of Brigadier all responsibility for general administration, all compiling of estimates and correspondence with the War Office on all matters not involving questions of policy or principle. The General Officer Commanding-in-Chief being thus relieved of routine work is expected to be able to devote his undivided attention to the training and preparation for war of the troops under his command. He will delegate to divisional commanders extended powers; and to such officers as he may deem advisable, not below the rank of Colonel the power of convening and confirming district courts-martial. He will select and submit to the Secretary of State for War the names of officers of the auxiliary forces for appointment and promotion.

Divisional commanders will have authority over administrative officers serving in his divisional area for purposes of discipline and interior economy. These officers will correspond directly on all subjects connected with their technical duties with the major-general (or brigadier) i/c administration of the command. When a division is assembled for manœuvres or other training, the Army Service Corps and Royal Army Medical Corps units, which are allotted to the divisions in the Field Army Tables will when possible form part of the division. The divisional commander will be responsible for mobilisation efficiency.

A colonel graded as a brigadier will be appointed to command a brigade of cavalry or infantry, and will perform duties analogous to those laid down for a divisional commander.

The commander of coast defences will command and train all the coast defence units of artillery and engineers, both regular and auxiliary, which are allotted to his defences, provided they are quartered with the Command. He will not, however, be responsible for the training of the field army units stationed within the area of his defences.

The commander of a group of regimental districts, who will be graded as a brigadier, will be in command of the artillery and infantry depots within the group except in the case of the artillery depots at Woolwich, Newport, Dover, Gosport, and Plymouth. He will not, however, be responsible for the training of the artillery. He will be relieved of all administrative detail so as to be able to concentrate his whole attention upon training and general efficiency.

An officer of the rank of colonel, acting under the orders of the commander of the grouped regimental districts, will be appointed to take charge of all the records of the territorial regiments whose regimental depots form part of the group. This officer will also be responsible for all recruiting in the area of the grouped regimental districts, as well as for the work performed by recruiting staff officers.

STAFF AND DEPARTMENTAL DUTIES.

The distribution of duties among the members of the Army Council forms the basis of the division or duties among the staff officers of commands, divisions, &c., during peace. Thus, an officer of the adjutant-general's or of the quarter master-general's department at the headquarters of a command is charged with duties similar to those for which the adjutant-general or the quartermaster-general is responsible at the War Office.

Heads of services and departments in a command will correspond with that branch of the staff which deals with the subjects in question. All heads of services and departments will have the right of direct access to the Major-General (or Brigadier) i/c administration. On matters of importance, in their capacity as technical advisers, the chief engineer and the principal medical officer attached to the headquarters of the command will have the right of direct access to the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief. Heads of services and departments will correspond directly with their subordinates throughout the command on all subjects connected with their technical duties.

Officers of the General Staff will deal directly with the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, or Generals on whose Staffs [illegible] they are serving, and not through the administrative [illegible]

Under the General Officer [illegible] Staff, the major-general (or brigadier) i/c administration of the command is charged with all the duties of the staff in time of peace except those allotted to the general staff. He will, under authority delegated by the general officer commanding-in-chief, correspond direct with the War Office on all subjects not involving questions of policy or principle. He will be directly responsible to the War Office on financial subjects and there are precise regulations as to his supervision of moneys and expenditure.

There are also detailed instructions as to the duties and responsibilities of the chief accountant of a Command.

Following these reorganisation instructions are a number of appendices dealing with the organisation of all regular troops in the different commands except those allotted to coast defences, with the coast defences themselves, with regimental districts, records, and staff and administrative duties in the field and in time of peace with the channels of communication. There is also a sketch map of the British Isles

FINLAND may be dragooned, but Finnish labouring men can dragoon the dragooners. On the appointment of Prince Obolensky as Governor General, they drew up an address so plainly worded that the acting Governor refused point-blank to allow them to enter the Governor-General's presence. The deputation then gave their ultimatum—either they should be allowed to present and read the address, or they would have it printed and distribute ten thousand copies in the town and neighbourhood. It was not deemed advisable to irritate the labourers, and they were accordingly allowed to have their own way. The address contained a most vigorous protest against the illegalities now so rampant in Finland, and furthermore, in the plainest possible terms, a disavowal of the Senate and of their servile attitude.

THE great bulk of the eider-down so much in demand for quilts and coverlets is furnished by the common and king eider-ducks. On the west coast of Norway and in Ireland the eider is strictly preserved and the breeding-colonies are handed down as a valuable heritage from father to son. The eggs and down are taken away time after time, and still the patient bird makes good the theft—at least a few eggs are left her to hatch out. In many parts of Scotland this bird breeds in some numbers. With a little care these colonies could easily be increased, and [illegible]

TSAR'S ESCAPE.

WINTER PALACE BOMBARDED.

A SALUTE WITH SHRAPNEL.

ARTILLERYMEN ARRESTED.

THE NORTH SEA INQUIRY.

POWERS AND CHINA'S INTEGRITY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 19.

An official statement issued at St. Petersburg says that during the firing of the usual salute at the blessing of the Neva, a gun in one of the batteries near the Bourse fired a shrapnel instead of a blank charge.

Four windows of the Winter Palace were broken. The Tsar was at some distance from the Palace.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

It is now stated in official circles at St. Petersburg that a sharpnel shell was inadvertently left in a gun of the Horse Artillery battery, the most aristocratic corps in Russia, after practice on Tuesday.

The ceremony was carried out according to the programme.

The occurrence has occasioned wild rumours that the affair was the outcome of a military plot.

The men of the saluting battery have been arrested.

The public sitting of the North Sea Inquiry Commission in Paris has commenced.

The British and Russian cases have been read.

The British and Russian statements made before the enquiry commission have aroused but little interest.

The Russian statement is especially disappointing and mentioned no new facts. It is asserted that Admiral Rozhdestvensky did his duty in assuring the safety of his fleet.

Russia, replying to the note issued by Mr. Secretary Hay, reiterates her complaints regarding China's violation of neutrality.

Mr. Secretary Hay has circularised the Powers on the subject of China's integrity after the war and has received satisfactory assurances.

THE RUSSIAN STRIKES.

Industrial Demands Rejected.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

The strike movement in Russia continues to spread.

A meeting of employers held at St. Petersburg uncompromisingly rejected the men's demands.

LATER.

Bands of strikers of about 5,000 men are parading at St. Petersburg enforcing a general strike even at the Government printing works.

A petition to the Tsar is being circulated at the workmen's meeting, which complains of their desperate condition and deprivation of human rights and concludes it would be compassionate to let us live, under present conditions we prefer to die.

The Tsar has departed for Tsarkoselo.

MR. BRODRICK ON DISSOLUTION.

Mr. Brodrick, speaking at Shalford, said he was glad to hear of dissolution rumours, because it would strengthen the Government, which last year profited by similar rumours.

THE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR INDIA.

The statement that the Marquis of Bath had been appointed Under-Secretary for India is confirmed.

THE NIZAM'S FINANCIAL ADVISER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

Mr. Casson Walker, Financial Adviser to H. H. the Nizam, goes home on leave this spring prior to reverting to the Punjab.

RETIRING RESIDENTS.

Sir David Barr and Sir A. Martindale leave India in March.

ILLNESS OF MR. BURTALL.

Mr. Burtall, Official Reporter on Economic Products, is down with enteric fever at Hyderabad.

A NEW FLOUR MILLING COMPANY.

Another big flour mill was floated yesterday by Messrs. Andrew Yule and Co. It will be known as the Fort William Flour Mills Company and will be located at Howrah.

THE INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CONFERENCE.

Two officers of the Indian Postal Department will attend the forthcoming International Postal Conference at Rome.

THE ROLT CASE.

AN INQUIRY COMMISSION.

The Bengal Government have appointed two senior civilians in Calcutta, Messrs. Richardson and Cumming, to investigate the Rolt case. Mr. Morison, barrister, is watching the proceedings on behalf of Mr. Rolt.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

There were no less than 25,719 plague deaths in India last week, of which the United Provinces had 11,777, the Punjab 5,569, Bengal 3,318 and the Bombay Presidency 2,886.

THE SESAMUM CROPS.

The final official memorandum upon the past season's sesamum crops published to-day shows that the yield so far as reported is less than half that of the last season, but Bengal returns are not included in this, as they had not been sent in when the report was issued.

AMALGAMATION OF THE POST-OFFICE AND THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The small Departmental Committee appointed to consider the question of the amalgamation of the Post Office and the Telegraph Department commences its sittings here under Mr. Hewett very shortly.

ETHERGRAMS IN THE ANDAMANS.

SUCCESS OF WIRELESS MESSAGES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

Wireless messages are now being got through by one operation all the way from Port Blair to Diamond Island direct, but the communication is intermittent, the distance being over 300 miles and land intervening between the two stations. The present difficulty will no doubt be got over by means of the more powerful apparatus which is being sent down to the Andaman Islands by the Telegraph Department. The wireless communication between Slipper Island and Diamond Island across 150 miles of open sea continues excellent and may now be looked upon as satisfactorily established.

THE DEATH OF THE BRAHMO-PATRIARCH.

A REMARKABLE DEMONSTRATION.

GREAT GATHERING AT THE OBSEQUIES.

The ceremony of the cremation of the body of Maharshi Devendra Nath Tagore was the occasion of one of the biggest gatherings on record at an event of the kind. The death only took place in the afternoon, yet by six o'clock the members of the Brahmo community had carried the news of it to all parts of the city. Merchants closed their shops and a vast multitude gathered at Nimtolla Burning Ghat, the carriages extending for a mile on either side and the congregation of those on foot being almost unprecedented for size. The body was burnt on a sandal-wood pile close to the river.

The deceased, who was nearly ninety years old, was the teacher and friend of the late Keshub Chunder Sen. The "Statesman" describes him as the Patriarch of the Brahmo Samaj and the most illustrious member of the Bengali race, and adds that his death removes the last representative of the great age of social and religious reform in Bengal as well as the one man in modern India, who, while departing widely from the faith and practice of orthodox Hinduism, has been recognised and acclaimed as both saint and sage by all sections of the community.

IRRIGATION IN THE PUNJAB.

BEGINNING THE NEW PROJECT. A HUGE SCHEME.

Instructions have been issued for work to begin at once upon the great Irrigation scheme for the Punjab which has just been sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The preliminaries to settle the exact alignments of the main channel will take some little time, but this once done the Punjab Government will be provided with funds to push on the work as quickly as the labour supply available allows. To enable so vast a matter to be grappled with effectively it will most probably be necessary to create two new Superintending Engineer circles with the usual complement of officers to supervise the operations, but this is a matter which will be considered by the local Government at Lahore.

It is understood that Sir Charles Rivaz hopes to be able to get the whole undertaking completed in about nine years, the expenditure for several seasons to be at the rate of 115 lakhs annually. No difficulty will be made by the Government of India in regard to the provision of this money, and progress will be limited only by the possibility of economic engineering.

The Upper Jhelum and Upper Chenab canals will be taken in hand first. The Lower Basi Doab Canal will come last, as the work on it is easier and it depends for its water-supply upon the other two.

The total cost is estimated at three crores for each of the Upper Jhelum and Chenab Schemes and one and three-quarter crores for the Lower Bari Doab scheme.

The total area to be annually irrigated by means of these canals is some two million acres, which it is estimated will give an annual return of close upon 10 per cent. on the capital outlay. The project, therefore, will be exceedingly profitable. It will also be very important, as it ensures protection from famine to an immense area now liable to this scourage, besides opening up to cultivation a large region which is at present sterile. The scheme for converting the Walar Lake, Kashmir, into a reservoir to feed these canals does not form part of the project actually sanctioned. It can be taken in hand, however, at any time hereafter as an addition, its estimated cost being only forty-nine lakhs. Its principal use will be to increase the supply of water available for irrigating the cold weather crops, which are especially important in Punjab. Mr. Preston, Head of the Irrigation Department, will most probably proceed to Punjab in March or April next, by which time the main alignment should be ready for inspection.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 20.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain F. Gilbert, I.M.S., is permanently posted to Burma.

The Reverend J. Shannon is appointed Chaplain on probation on the Lahore Establishment.

The Reverend W. P. Shaw is promoted to senior rank.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. Patterson, of the Muir College, Allahabad, is appointed Deputy Meteorologist to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

It is notified that in future no officer will be promoted to the rank of General by seniority until he has served three years as a Lieutenant-General.

Indian Medical Service—Lieutenant-Colonel H. K McKay is promoted to be Colonel, vice O'Brien retired.

Captain Brand resigns his commission in the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. E. Arbuthnot, C. S., returns from leave to take up a temporary appointment in the Finance Department of the Government of India.

SEPOY RUN AMUCK.

POONA, JAN. 20.

At five o'clock this morning Sepoy Bhagwansing, B. Company, 107th Pioneers, who returned only last month to Kirkee from Somaliland, shot his comrade with his own rifle. Bhagwansing early in the morning carried his rifle from the armoury to attend the parade. Nathusing was lying asleep on the floor of his room. Bhagwansing, having armed himself, entered and shot him on the left side of the heart, the bullet passing through. The bullet was discovered on the ground. After wounding the sepoy, Bhagwansing placed two cartridges in his rifle and threw it over his victim and bolted and is still at large. The Cavalry and the police are searching. Both are boys of about 19 years of age. Nothing could be elicited as to the motive which actuated him to kill his comrade. Police enquiry is being conducted at the regimental orderly room. Nathusing has been wounded badly.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major G. Gilbert, I. M. S., officiates as Staff Officer, Army Bearer Corps, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Brown granted leave.

Royal Engineers—Majors Murray, Heycock, Ashworth, Atkinson and Fraser, and Captains Bond, Gillespie and Barnadiston proceed home to the Military Engineering College, Chatham.

The Musketry Schools will assemble this year at Rawalpindi from February to March; at Pachmari from 10th February to 10th April; at Changla Gali, Pachmari and Deolali, May to June and August to October; at Bellary, July to August and October to November. There will also be one class at Maymyo.

ARRIVALS, JANUARY 18.

2nd-Lieut C H D LaTouche, R G A, from Aden.
2nd-Lieut W B Gray, R G A, from Aden.
2nd-Lieut H A Thewles, The Buffs, from Poona.
Colonel A C Ballward, R F A, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 18.

Lt-Colonel T A Cragan, R E, to Rawalpindi.
Capt A McMunn, R A M C, to Umballa.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder [illegible] Cars [illegible] Sole Agents for India, [illegible] Esplanade Road [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

GENERAL STOESSEL'S SURRENDER.

EXCEPTING the fall of Port Arthur after the protracted and heroic defence of its brave garrison there has been little to engage public attention this week. Still if there had been more going on, it would have been overshadowed by the memorable event which, though so long foretold, came rather sooner than it was expected, and it was not alone in St. Petersburg that the news was at first received with a certain amount of incredulity. Although practically the whole nation has sympathised ardently with the Japanese from the first, there has been no unseemly exaltation over the capture of the great fortress, and a Russian friend, who is intensely patriotic, only remarked to me yesterday how free from anything offensive to his country have been most of the comments in English newspapers. Indeed I rather think that more praise has been bestowed upon General Stoessel than upon General Nogi. Lord Roberts, for example, in replying to a telegram from the "Daily Chronicle" announcing the Japanese victory forgot all about the invaders in his enthusiasm for the defenders. "It has," he telegraphed, "been a magnificent defence. What a splendid fellow he is to be sure! How all the world must admire him." Viscount Wolseley, who was perhaps a little embarrassed by the alarm he expressed some years ago as to the Yellow Peril, sent the following answer:—"Many thanks for valuable information. Regret I must express no public opinion beyond praise of Stoessel's splendid defence, admiration of Russian courage, and indomitable pluck and determination of Japanese." "General Stoessel's is an honourable surrender after a splendid defence" was General Baden-Powell's message, and in these ten words the hero of Mafeking condenses the sentiments of the whole world on one of the greatest sieges recorded in history. Every allowance is made for the Russian General, but his admirers wish that in his telegram of Sunday to the Tsar the following words had been omitted:—"Great overeign! Forgive! We have done all that was humanly possible. Judge us, but be merciful." "Great" overeign indeed! Greatness has hitherto been conspicuously absent in the actions of this poor feeble creature, and if there are any persons to forgive they are not the noble fellows who have so long withstood the attacks of the ever-victorious Japanese, but those whose mismanagement and worse have brought Russia to her present deplorable position. The incident of H. M. S. Andromeda's abortive mission is generally regretted here, but no one blames the Japanese. It seems inexplicable that the British Admiral should have decided to send to Port Arthur a shipload of supplies, medical appliances and comforts for the Russian sick and wounded without first telegraphing to Whitehall, or at all events ascertaining whether such aid would be acceptable to our Japanese friends. The ground on which our assistance was declined, namely, the danger of the Adromeda being sunk by floating mines, is not accepted as anything more than a polite way of saying "we are quite capable of looking after our prisoners ourselves." There is another aspect of the matter which is very well put by Mr. H. W. Wilson in his letter to the 'Daily Mail." It is, he says, "a great pity that the British Government did not show the same anxiety to help the Japanese wounded that it has displayed in the cause of the Russians, who are not the British allies. Thousands of Japanese were wounded in the desperate assaults upon Port Arthur, yet no British cruiser carried medical stores to their aid; and the British public has only subscribed a trifling sum to the Japanese Red Cross Fund"

THE FREEZING OF THE TIBER AND THE FALL OF PORT ARTHUR.

On some curious question, which baffled those present, once arising at a luncheon party, a well known ex-Secretary of State for India observed: "If you can get the answer from no one else you will get it from Sir George Birdwood at the India Office." To which the gentleman who reported the remark added: "And if there is no answer to it he will still find one!" I repeat the anecdote in connection with the following extract from a letter by Sir George Birdwood replying to an enquiry addressed to him as to the cause and any records of the freezing over of the river Tiber. "I can," he writes, "recall from classical authors no express reference to the complete freezing over of the Tiber, and the condition of my health prevents my searching out any quotations on the subject. But of course the Romans were perfectly familiar with the phenomena of frost and snow and hail and ice, and not only on the Danube (Ister) and among the valleys of the Alps, but at their very doors—in Etruria, Umbria, the Sabine country and Latium, all drained by the yellow Tiber. See Pliny, Varo, Columella, &c., under such words as gelu, gelatio, gelicidium, glacies, "prima," &c. The references and allusions to these phenomena in Virgil and Horace are innumerable: and Horace writes, Carmina I, 9, 1 "Mount Soracte stands wrapped white in snow, nor can the burdened trees any longer bear their weight of snow and the rivers are hard bound in bitter ice." That is as glacial a picture as could be seen anywhere north of the Alps and the Danube and implies the freezing over and over again of Tuscan Tiber. As to the cause of the present condition of the sacred river, so far as it may be regarded as a portent, and due to impulses transcending the ordinary laws of nature, knowing you to be a 'stalwart Japanizer' I will trace it to the Fall of Port Arthur which avenges Troy, and Marathon and Salamis and Granicus, Issus and Arbela to mention no later great dramatic humiliations of Asia. Rome still stands for the Capital of Europe, and all Christendom; and no other river of Europe has the renown of Father Tiber, and at the sight of the Fall of Port Arthur and 25,000 Russian troops led off into captivity by these little Japanese, he, like Pompey after Pharsalia, may well stand still with frozen heart, astounded. Do not think it gives you greater ease on the north-west Frontier of India. The pressure there will at once become greater and steadily continue and increase until the white caps and the red coats fight out their controversy of centuries in one last decisive struggle for the empire of India. You will be fortunate if in addition you have not in future to provide a policy also for your North-East Frontier, vis-a-vis the 'yellow faces.'" No doubt there is much to be said for the views on the Fall of Port Arthur which Sir George Birdwood in this casual way so graphically indicates. But it is impossible to overlook the fact that not only are the Japanese absolutely right in their quarrel with Russia, but that in it they are fighting for the cause of truth and justice, and human freedom all the world over. Moreover, they have from the first to the last so far conducted the war not only with the greatest science and the highest skill and with the finest pluck and almost superhuman courage, but in a magnanimous, Christian, chivalrous and considerate manner. They have shown themselves a pattern to the whole civilised world in the art of carrying on war as a powerful agent of human peace and progress. With this potent fact before us we might well be tempted to say that whatever the results for us, we can only thank Heaven for the success of the Japanese, and pray that their success may be ensured until the last Russian has disappeared beyond the Amur. Possibly Russia will then turn all her attention to seeking compensation in Turkey, Persia and Afghanistan. But it will be our own folly if she finds it anywhere in these countries. Germany and Austria will bar her on the Danube; and if we do not do so on the Euphrates, Germany will; and as to Persia and Afghanistan, if we convince the rulers of these countries that we shall be prepared to defend their independence at all costs, that we seek only their independence of Russia and have no desire to annex an acre of their territory provided we are allowed to defend them against Russia, many think that before two years have run out all danger of Russian advances toward India save by the peaceful penetration of commerce will have disappeared into the limbo of frustrated activities! Not only has the incorrigible corruption of the Russian Government in all departments of its administration been thoroughly exposed by this war, but its "prestige" has been destroyed in every bazaar of Asia, and will now never be recovered so long as the Russians remain what they have ever been since Chardin first described their moral shortcomings. Some say that they are only Christians in name. However that may be, they are only Europeans in name; being in truth a mongrel race of mixed Slavs and Tartars, Tartars not of the fine Eastern type, but of the debased breed of the trans-Ural and trans-Caspian steppes. The Russian Government is quite as incompetent and almost as contemptible as the Turkish, while it stands alone for its swaggering impudence and effrontery. On the other hand, the Japanese have all along acted up to the very loftiest ideals of the West, until one wonders whether there is any truth in the hypothesis of their not being a truly Asiatic people, but the remnant of some race altogether distinct from the Continental races of the old World that has survived the subsidence of a continent supposed to have once existed where all is now the void vast waste of the Pacific Ocean. The true danger for these wonderful Lilliputian people is lest in their zeal for the adoption of European civilisation they should lose their own distinctive individuality. It is clear they are a strongly imitative people, while they seem not to be too ready or energetic in initiative; and with such a people, as with the Hindus, their national vitality and industrial integrity and political force entirely depend on their preserving intact their well defined and admirably trained ethical personality. I hope I have not indulged in too long a comment on the playful text afforded by Sir George Birdwood, who, I am glad to see, in spite of failing health always preserves his mental liveliness. After all, the hard [illegible] are a portent for the rest of the world; and this, I suspect, is understood even more clearly in Asia than in Europe.

THE VICEROY AND THE CONGRESS.

I have not heard that a Trafalgar Square demonstration is being organised to protest in the name of the people of this country against the rebuff administered by Lord Curzon to Sir Henry Cotton as President of the National Congress. Indeed the news that His Excellency refused to personally receive from the hands of Sir H. Cotton the resolutions passed at the recent political gathering in Bombay has caused no surprise here amongst those who pay any attention to Indian affairs. I have even heard doubts expressed as to whether the Congress people themselves expected that their request would be granted; some go so far as to suggest that Sir Henry Cotton and his friends knew perfectly well the answer they would get and only wanted to put the Viceroy in an awkward position. I do not say that, but when I heard the "stand-and-deliver" manner in which, at the send-off dinner given at Westminster to the President of the Congress, Sir William Wedderburn told Lord Curzon what was required from him, I felt pretty sure that the reply would be a point blank refusal. The excitable "Daily News," which, according to the Magistrate, Mr. Fordham, "is as good as any other paper for wrapping up fish" is, of course, very angry with Lord Curzon, describing his action in the matter as a "grave insult" not only to Sir H. Cotton but to the people of India. "It embodies in a personal affront," we are told, "the contempt with which the bureaucratic Viceroy regards the popular movement. Moreover, "he (Sir H. Cotton) is the President of the Indian Congress which has just completed its sittings. That Congress is the only approximation that three hundred million Indian subjects of the Emperor have to a share in their own government—the only medium the natives have of making known their grievances and their needs. To refuse to receive the President of such a body is a blunder which borders on a crime. In this matter the Viceroy stands for the Emperor, and it is King Edward nominally who thus refuses the small courtesy involved in hearing what the delegates of three hundred millions of his subjects have to say on the Government of India. Lord Curzon has throughout done his best to lose us the sympathy of the natives, but he has never equalled the tactless offensiveness of his latest affront. It is a pity that the "Daily News" should have thought it necessary to drag in the King-Emperor and to have done so in a way at once so unfair and so foolish. The National Congress is admittedly a political body and in a sense it corresponds to the Caucuses of the two great parties at home held once a year to further their respective views. Neither the National Liberal Federation nor the National Union of Conservative Associations would be so absurd as to ask his Majesty to receive in person the resolutions adopted at their annual meeting and if they did we know what the answer would be. But there seems to be no limit to the lengths which the "Daily News" will go in these days. The "Morning Leader" which belongs to the same proprietary as the "Star" also expresses its disapproval but in a somewhat less ridiculous fashion: "A desire not to create a precedent has prompted Lord Curzon to refuse an audience to Sir Henry Cotton, who wished to lay before him the resolutions of the Indian Congress." It is surely a pity that the Viceroy should go out of his way in this manner to emphasise his complete estrangement from all Indian hopes and ambitions. He has made no difficulty about creating precedents in other directions—such as Tibet, for instance. Why should he hesitate when the question at issue is no longer an enormously wasteful pageant or a wild cat military expedition into an unexplored country, but a simple matter of listening to the opinions of a congress of the governed upon the character of the government?" "Those who wear the shoe know where it pinches" says Aristotle. But possibly Lord Curzon does not wish to be reminded. Although the foregoing comments are not so wild as those of the "Daily News, "they also show a curious want of proportion. Lord Curzon could not have been more severely criticised if he had been adopting some of the gentle measures used by the autocratic Government of Russia against the National Congresses of that unhappy country. The "Globe," as was to be anticipated, is delighted with Lord Curzon's snub and expresses its delight in its accustomed blunt manner: "No good and much harm would be done if Lord Curzon were to discuss these preposterous resolutions with Sir Henry Cotton or any other representative of this self-styled Indian National Conference; and, as Lord Curzon himself points out, the suggested meeting would be purposeless if discussion were not contemplated. But discussion as Sir William Wedderburn made clear in his speech at the Westminster Palace hotel was contemplated." By the way what does Sir William Wedderburn think of the "Daily News" for twice referring in its short article to the people of India as "Natives?" He says that they should always be called Indians which suggests to us in England redskins. The term "native" need not be offensive as its use by the "Daily News" shows, and it is convenient.

A NOBLE GIFT.

Munificent gifts to philanthropic objects have always been plentiful in this country, but never so plentiful as of late and they have come to be regarded as amongst the ordinary events of the day. But Lord Mount Stephen's fine contribution to King Edward's Hospital Fund is out of the common and ought not to be passed over without comment. The fact that Lord Mount Stephen has given the huge sum of £200,000—which would be considered a respectable fortune by some peers of the realm—towards the deserving object named will have been telegraphed by Reuter. The details shortly are these: an anonymous offer to contribute the necessary capital to provide one-third of the annual sum required, £14,000, to make the fixed income of the fund £50,000 recently lapsed owing to the inadequate response to the appeal made about 12 months ago by the Prince of Wales as President. Not long ago the Prince went to stay with Lord Mount Stephen at his place in Hertfordshire, and it is not unnatural to suppose that one of the topics of conversation was the parlous condition of the London Hospitals. On New Year's Day Lord Mount Stephen sent an order to the Prince for the delivery to him of £100,000 Argentine Government Funding Bonds and £100,000 Buenos Ayres Water Works Bonds yielding together an annual income of £11,000 a year. On learning of this act his Majesty as founder of the fund wrote at once to "My dear Lord Mount Stephen expressing high appreciation of his magnificent donation." "I have not forgotten," the King says, "that it is the second large donation which you have so kindly given, and I have now every hope that, owing to your great liberality, my fund will now be placed in the sound permanent position I had always hoped it would attain." You in Bombay should be specially interested in Lord Mount Stephen's generous act seeing that the wife of your late Governor—Lady Northcote—is the adopted daughter of the donor. It is unfortunate by the way that neither Lord Mount Stephen nor his relative Lord Strathcona, two of the richest men in the country, has a male heir. The romantic history of Lord Mount Stephen, and that of Lord Strathcona is scarcely less romantic, has been recalled. His early life is thus described. Born in Banffshire 75 years ago, educated at the parish school, first a herd boy, then a draper's apprentice in Aberdeen, then an assistant at Pawson and Leaf's, in St. Paul's-churchyard, and then in 1850 an emigrant to Canada. His cousin Donald South (now Lord Strathcona) had gone to the Dominion some years earlier to join the service of the Hudson's Bay Company, and it was in association that these two remarkable men amassed their huge fortunes. The most profitable of the enterprises with which they were connected was the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, not inappropriately described as one of the greatest of Imperial assets since it supplies an undispensable link in the all-British road round the globe. Lord Strathcona as High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, notwithstanding his great age—he was born in 1820—and vast wealth, works as hard as many men thirty years his junior, and attends his office in Victoria Street regularly every day. He is naturally a good deal before the public, but Lord Mount Stephen is personally almost entirely unknown out of the circle of his personal friends. One of his greatest intimates was that fine old Highlander Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart who has made many a trip across the Atlantic with Lord Mount Stephen on sport and pleasure bent. It may be interesting to add that according to his own account Lord Strathcona narrowly escaped an Indian career. It was his father's wish that he should become a member of the Indian Civil Service, but something occurred to prevent it and so he went to Canada instead greatly to his own profit. I have never yet heard of a retired Indian official at least in modern times becoming a multi-millionaire.

LORD AMPTHILL.

The amiable Calcutta correspondent of the "Daily News" in a letter unfavourably contrasting the Viceroyalty of Lord Curzon with the temporary reign of Lord Ampthill, says of the latter that his "transformation into a ruler of men is due to the lucky accident of a secretaryship to Mr Chamberlain, the all-powerful boss of modern English politics." Apart from the fact that Lord Ampthill is not a dunce or a noodle, the statement I have quoted is not quite accurate. Another and luckier accident contributed to Lord Ampthill's present position. I mean of course the accident of birth. In the peculiar conditions prevailing in this "aristocratic country," as the late Sir Richard Temple once described it to me, a Russell, unless he shows eccentricity in his political ideals, like his kinsman the grandson of the great Earl Russell, can get anything he wants. It is curious how the influence of the "leading families" [illegible] in this country notwithstanding the overwhelming numerical superiority of the [illegible] at the polls.

BIG FIRE IN BOMBAY.

DESTRUCTION OF A PORT TRUST WAREHOUSE.

Last night the Victoria Dock, Bombay, was the scene of a big conflagration. Warehouse No. 10 belonging to the Port Trust and situated within the precincts of the Dock was discovered to be on fire at about half past 7 o'clock and within an hour and a half the whole building with its contents was destroyed. The building was about two hundred feet long and a hundred feet broad and had one upper floor with corrugated iron roof. It was stored in with what was known as "unclaimed goods," which included among others a large number of drums of methylated spirit and cases of wines, brandy and whisky. The warehouse was open throughout the day and was closed as usual at half past 5 o'clock in the evening. The fire was discovered by a peon doing duty near the gate, who saw flames near one of the iron doors facing the main road. It seemed that a quantity of spirit had run out of the door ignited and set the door-sill on fire. The peon fetched two buckets of water and poured them over the burning sill. While he was doing so he heard the fire crackling within, and on looking through a slit near the door, noticed that flames were raging inside the building. He ran to the Customs chowkey near the main gate and informed the Customs officers there as well as the Police officers. The Customs officers with the police hastened to the spot, and hearing the rustling noise of the fire inside, ran to the eastern door with a view to get an entrance into the building. The door, which had been secured with four padlocks, was forced open, when it was discovered that the fire had taken possession of a considerable part of the building. The fire brigade stations were at once communicated with, and the Port Trust fire engines and the Municipal steamers promptly arrived on the scene. Owing to the inflammable nature of the goods stored in the building, the fire spread with great rapidity and in a very short time the whole warehouse was one mass of flames. The fire-brigade began their operation with a copious supply of water under the direction of Mr. Nichols, the head of the fire brigade. Lines of hose were run round the burning building and within a few minutes about twenty jets were directed against the fire. About sixty men belonging to H. M. S. Fox, now lying in the Merewether Dock, were requisitioned and they very ably supplemented by the efforts of the fire brigade. The Dock Superintendent, the Dock Master, the Deputy Traffic Manager and Customs officials with their respective staffs were early on the scene and rendered every assistance in putting the fire out. For a considerable time the fire raged furiously and baffled all efforts of the fire-brigade. To save the building was beyond question, and the efforts of the brigade were therefore wisely directed in confining the fire to the building in which it had originated. The next warehouse which was to the south of the burning one was separated only by a gateway and the attack of the fire brigade was directed with a considerable force at that point. The blue-jackets brought in a huge girder and with it rammed in the iron doors, thus effecting an entrance to the fire-brigade to enable them to play effectively on the flames. Mr. Nichols and his men assisted by the blue-jackets worked with unflagging zeal and succeeded in bringing the fire under control at half past 9 o'clock and saving the neighbouring property. The whole building with its contents was destroyed and nothing remained but the bare walls and iron pillars. The fire brigade continued pouring water upon the smouldering flames throughout the night. The damage is estimated at from three to four lakhs of rupees. Both the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Police were on the scene, and good order was maintained by the police under Superintendent **Wilkins**, Inspector Flanagan and others. Mr. W. C Hughes, Chairman of the Port Trust, was present on the spot.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 6TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Egypt, Captain J. R. Lendon, arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 6th January. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Archer, Miss A E
Bayley Miss M
Bishop, Mr and Mrs H
Ball Mr R
Bristowe, Mr S
Barton, Mr G
Chew, Miss L B
Cecil, Mrs C H child and inft
Cunliffe, Miss C
Derington-Turner, Miss E G
Duche, Mr J J
Elliott, Captain
Forbes, Mr A E B
Fairbairn, Mr Mrs and Miss
Grover, Miss
Hogg, Major T C
Holmen, Rev T
Howlett, Mrs A T
Hayman, Mr A T
Johnston, Mr W B
Jellett, Colonel
Lane, Mr M
Meredith, Mr R H
Mitchell Mr C L
Monks, Miss T L
Martin, Mr J
Newell, Miss N
Nicholson, Mrs child and infant
Nicholls, Miss E A
Owen, Miss Owen
Cunliffe, Mrs Miss and 2 infts
Parry, Mr Mrs W S
Palin, Mr H W B
Puckle, Mr R K and Miss
Rowbury Miss G M
Sherman, Mr and Mrs C M and Infant
Stewart, Miss
Swan, Miss H
Shaw, Miss M R
Tyrrell, Miss
White, Mr and Mrs H G N
Zachary, Rev C E

FROM MARSEILLES.

Apcar, Mr G
Anderson, Capt and Mrs W M and infant
Anderson, Mrs Lane and 3 children
Acquin, Sir Martin
Bisnetheim, Capt H
Bruce Hon Miss P.
Bowack, Mr G
Bulman, Miss
Blumenthal, Mr B
Bateman, Miss La Trobe
Cable, Mrs
Cole, Mrs P C
Crowder Mr M H
Duff, Miss E
Evatt, Maj and Mrs F W
Edwards, Mr H
Fraser, Mr Gordon
Heyworth, Miss
Hildebrand, Major
Hassan, Prince M A
Heard Miss
Henderson, Mr J
Howe, Capt P M
Hordern, Mr H
Hendrick, Mr S H
Ingram, Mr A R
Kirkalay, Mr
Kindersley, Mrs M F
Kemp, Miss
Lovering, Lt W R
Lilley, Mr A W
Livesay Mr J
Livesay Mr H
McTaggart, Maj and Mrs
McLean, Mr and Mrs A H
McIntosh, Mr I
Miller, Mr Jas
McDonald, Mr R H
Maguire, Miss
Nutt, Capt H R
Nelson, Mr A E
Nawab Hamid Yar Jung
Penton, Lieut B C and Miss
Palmer, Miss
Richards, Mr
Rivaz, Mr C W
Randle, Mr A W
Steen, Miss M H
Shortland, Mr and Mrs C A N
Steele, Rev J H
Sadler Lieut and Mrs H
Shelford, Mr
Smith, Col J G
Stevenson, Mr G H
Sever, Miss
Sassoon, Mr
Sterne, Mr L
Stewart, Mr H A
Sharp, Miss
Turner, Mrs A L
Taylor, Lady A
Turner, Miss T
Thompson, Lt J P
Upcher, Mr and Mrs H
Vaughan, Miss J
White Lieut C J
Weldon, Mr and Mrs A L
Wilson, Mr and Mrs J
Witt, Mr and Mrs D O
Wynne, Mrs and 2 children

FROM BRINDISI.

Engel, Mr Carl
Egerton, Mrs W P
Egerton Miss G
Helmuth, Mrs T
Henry, Mr
Henry, Mr
Niemann, Mr G
Penlon, Mlle de
Stewart, Mr D
Ticho, Mr

FROM PORT SAID.

Bird, Mrs
Cowperthwait, Mr and Mrs J H
Cartgut, Miss L E
DuBoulay, Mrs and inft
Dinlinick, Mr H
Foster, Mr and Mrs O
Fisher, Mr and Mrs J A
Foster, Miss E
Foster, Miss H
Hayward Mr S
Jordanides, Mr and Mrs
John, Mrs
McKellar, Miss M
McLellan Mr and Mrs
Meyer, Mr and Mrs S
Pullard, Mr L
Robertson, Mr and Mrs W
Robertson, Mr (Jr)
Tatum, Mr and Mrs C F
Zimmerman, Mr A

FROM GIBRALTAR—Pereira, Capt A J C

FROM ADEN.

Mathias, Maj J
Potamianos, Mr M

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following passengers proceed to-day by the s. s. Oriental for Marseilles and London:—

Acatos Mr and Mrs C
Boyd Mr and Mrs C C
Bartley Miss B
Bhownagree Sir M M
Clark Mr W T
Chitty Mr and Mrs C W
Christie Miss and Maid
Clarke Mr W H
Cruickshank Miss M
David Mr
Dickson Capt J H
Elliot Mr F A H
Feltimer Mr J H
Gordon-Cumming Sub-Lt A
Glass Mr J G J
Gracey Colonel
Jeysingrao Gaikwar Prince
Ingram Mr child, inft, and nurse
Kinnison Mr and Mrs J A and son
Landon Mrs
Lygon Lady Mary and Maid
Mumford Mr C E
Mason Rev C A
Oldham Mrs
Rees Mr and Mrs and inft
Rylands Mr F
Silk Mr A E
Spilsbury Mrs
Selkirk Mr W
Simmonds Mr and Mrs and 3 Misses
Sharma Mr S W
Seton-Kerr Mr H W
Strutt M P Hon C H
Strutt M P Mr E H
Thonger Mr J H
Walker Mr and Mrs H
Waller Mr
Williams Mr A

PASSENGERS PER S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator," Captain F. M[illegible]sea, from yesterday morning:—Doctor Ashton, Mr and Mrs G Antippa, Revd Aelen, Sister Arnoldina, Mr R A Adagra, Mr Bauer, Mr J Bishop, Mr Bomonji Edulji Cassinath, Mr Capitaneanu, Mrs Davies, Miss Dalmedico, Mr and Mrs Eck, Mrs Enders, Mr [illegible], Mr Frankel, Mrs [illegible], Mr A W [illegible], Mr Gibelius, Mr Hasan, Mr Hamid Ali, Doctor C [illegible], Sister Jacqueline, Miss L King, Miss E Klap, Mr [illegible], Mr Kornfeld, Mr [illegible], Mr Ludecke, Mr Lall, Mr [illegible] Passa, Captain [illegible], Mr [illegible], O Robinson, Mrs [illegible], Mr [illegible], Mr V H [illegible]

THE WAR.

THE SURRENDER OF PORT ARTHUR.

(FROM THE "TIMES" CORRESPONDENT.)

TOKIO, JAN. 2, 11-50 a. m.

General Nogi telegraphs as follows:—At 9 p. m. on January 1, I received a letter from General Stossel with reference to the surrender of Port Arthur.

From 9 a. m. on January 1 our centre and left attacked Wantai, and, skilfully taking advantage of our bombardment, pushed home their charge, capturing the fort at 3-35 p. m.

"The guns taken at H Fort numbered three, at Wantai four, and at Sungshushan seven."

3-35 p. m.

General Stossel, in his letter to General Nogi, stated that, being convinced of the uselessness of continuing the destruction of life, he proposed a meeting to discuss terms of surrender.

General Nogi agreed to the proposal, fixing noon of January 2 for the meeting.

The Emperor has telegraphed to General Nogi expressing admiration for the garrison's gallant defence, and directing him to allow them honourable terms.

General Ijichi represents Japan at the conference.

7-50 p. m.

The following despatch from Port Arthur is published here:—

At 12-30 a. m. on January 2 there were two explosions at East Keekwanshan and Q Fort, after which the enemy opened a confused rifle fire, which suddenly ceased. Thereupon our scouts, reconnoitring, found the forts evacuated. Accordingly we immediately advanced and occupied the forts, also M and N Forts to the southward.

This morning the enemy blew up almost all their craft, large and small, warships and steamers, in the harbour and the harbour mouth.

"Since this morning we have suspended offensive operations pending the result of the conference on the evacuation."

Marshal Yamagata, Chief of the Staff, has sent the following telegram to General Nogi:—

"When I reported to the Emperor General Stossel's proposal to evacuate the fortress his majesty expressed high appreciation of the loyalty and endurance displayed by General Stossel on behalf of his country, and desired that all the honours of war should be extended to him."

Tokio, Jan. 4, 8-25 p. m.

The following official telegram, dated this afternoon, is issued here:—

Order has been established in the town of Port Arthur. Everything is quiet in the official and civilian quarters.

An accurate examination has not been concluded, but the inhabitants number some 35,000, including 25,000 combatants, of whom 20,000 are sick or wounded.

There are still some provisions, but fresh meat and vegetables are lacking, and there is a total absence of medical necessaries. We are, therefore, taking active measures to succour the sick and wounded.

All officials, both by land and sea, are busily discharging their respective functions."

Chifu, Jan. 3, 12 15 A. M.

The Retvisan, Poltava, and Pallada caught fire yesterday morning and were still burning in the afternoon. The Russians have blown up the Sevastopol.

JAN. 4.

Of the 270 naval officers who were at Port Arthur at the beginning of the war, 130 have been killed or wounded. Many of these casualties occurred while the officers were serving in the forts.

With The Third Japanese Army
Outside Port Arthur, Jan. 3.

The flag of the Rising Sun to-night floats over the captured citadel of Port Arthur. When the first intelligence of the surrender of the fortress reached the soldiers yesterday the news leapt from mouth to mouth and soon the Japanese drew close to their late enemies, and victors and vanquished fraternized freely. With nightfall came great bonfires encircling the camp like a blazing halo, and ringing choruses of "Banzai" echoed through the hills.

The entire garrison and all non-combatants will march out from the city on Thursday to the village of Ya-push-wo near the shores of Pigeon Bay. From that place the officers will be transported to Dalny, and thence they will be conveyed whither they desire. The prisoners of war will be detained in the Russian barracks at the village until they can be removed to Dalny and thence to Japan.

The conference at which the terms were arranged took place at the village of Shuishi at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon and lasted until 8 o'clock this evening. The Russian delegates were Colonel Reiss Chief of Staff, Surgeon-General Balasheff, Colonel Vostock, two other Staff officers, and two interpreters while the Japanese delegates were Major-General Ijichi, Chief of Staff, Major-Gamaoka, Dr. Ariga, and two interpreters.

Wei-hai-wei January 4.

His Majesty's cruiser Andromeda left for Port Arthur this morning with supplies, medical appliances, and comforts for the Russian sick and wounded. She carries two surgeons and nearly the entire staff of the Government hospital, 80 tons of stores, including 350 beds, and 100,000lb, of provisions.

TERMS OF CAPITULATION.

The capitulation agreement was signed on Jan. 2. The following telegram was received in Tokio on Tuesday from General Nogi giving the terms of surrender:—

Article 1. All Russian soldiers, marines, and volunteers, also Government officials at Port Arthur garrison and harbour are taken prisoners.

Article 2. All forts, batteries, warships, and other ships, boats, arms and amunition, and horses, and all materials, all Government buildings, and all objects belonging to the Government shall be transferred to the Japanese army in their existing condition.

Article 3. On the preceding two conditions being assented to, and as a guarantee for the same, the garrisons of the forts and batteries of Itsushan, Shaoantsushan, Taantsushan, and the line of eminences south-east therefrom shall be removed by noon on the 3rd inst., and the same shall be transferred to the Japanese army.

Article 4. Should the Russian military and naval men be deemed to have destroyed the objects named in Article 2 or to have caused an alteration in any way in their condition as existing at the time of the signing of the compact, the negotiation shall be annulled and the Japanese army will take free action.

Article 5. The Russian military and naval authorities shall prepare and transfer to the Japanese army a table showing the fortifications of Port Arthur and their respective positions; maps showing the location of the mines underground and submarine and all other dangerous objects; also a table showing the composition and system of the army and naval services of Port Arthur; a list of the army and navy officers, with the name, rank, and duties of the officers: a list of the army steamers, warships, and other ships with the numbers of the crews; a list of the civilians, showing the number of men and women and their race and occupation.

Article 6. Arms, including those carried on the person, ammunition, war material, Government buildings, objects owned by Government, houses, warships and other ships, including their contents, excepting private property, shall be left in their present positions, and commissioners of the Russian and Japanese armies shall decide as to the method of their transfer.

Article 7. The Japanese army, considering the gallant resistance offered by the Russian army honourably, will permit the officers of the Russian army and navy, as well as the officials belonging thereto, to carry their swords and take with them private property directly necessary for the maintenance of life. The previously mentioned officers and volunteers, who will sign a written parole pledging their word that they will not take arms officials and will in no wise take action contrary to the interests of the Japanese army until the close of the war, will receive the consent of the Japanese army to return to their country. Each army and naval officer will be allowed one servant, such servant to be specially released on signing his parole.

Article 8. Non-commissioned officers and privates of both the army and navy and of volunteers shall wear their uniforms and, taking their portable tents and necessary private property and commanded by their respective officers, shall assemble at such place as may be indicated by the Japanese army. The Japanese commissioners will indicate the necessary details for this.

Article 9. The sanitary corps and accountants belonging to the Russian army and navy shall be retained by the Japanese while their services are deemed necessary for the purpose of carrying for the sick and wounded prisoners. During such time such corps are required to render service under the direction of the sanitary corps and accountants of the Japanese army.

Article 10. The treatment to be accorded to residents, the transfer of books and documents relating to municipal administration and finance, and also the detailed files necessary for the enforcement of the provision of this compact, shall be embodied in a supplementary compact, the supplement to have the same force as this compact.

Article 11. One copy each of this compact shall be prepared (I preserved) by the Japanese and Russian armies, and shall have immediate effect upon signature.

GENERAL STOSSEL'S OFFER.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 3.

A telegram of to-day's dated from Chifu says:—

At 4 o'clock on Sunday afternoon General Stossel sent Ensign Maltsenoff to General Nogi with a letter in which the Russian commander offered to capitulate on the following terms:—All soldiers capable of bearing arms to be allowed to leave the fortress with their weapons on pledging themselves to take no further part in the present war; the sick and wounded to be sent to Russia on attaining convalescence and to be allowed to retain their weapons; private persons, women, children, and foreigners to be left to the care of the Japanese.

THE SUFFERINGS OF THE GARRISON.

DESPATCHES FROM GENERAL STOSSEL.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.

A budget of despatches from General Stossel has been received. The first, dated December 13, says:—

"After capturing Vysokaia mountain the Japanese trained their 11 in. guns on our hospitals, in which were our wounded. To-day the 9th Hospital suffered heavily. The principal medical officer, Dr. Krivets was wounded, but continued, to discharge his duties. I wrote to general Nogi, commanding the Japanese army, concerning acts so contrary to the laws of warfare. The spirits of the splendid troops entrusted to my care are as high as ever."

A despatch, dated December 18 says:—

"To-day at 2 p. m. the Japanese blew up one of the forts on the north-east front, and at once began to assault this front. The assault was repelled by 4 o'clock. In the fort which was blown up General Kondrachenko was killed on December 15. The 9th and 6th Hospital in the New Town and the Russo-Chinese Bank have been severely damaged. The spirits of the defenders are unexampled. All are heroes."

Jan. 3.

A despatch from General Stossel, dated December 28, says:—

"The position of the fortress is becoming very painful. Our principal enemies are scurvy, which is mowing down the men, and 11-inch shells, which know no obstacle and against which there is no protection. There only remain a few persons who have not been attacked by scurvy. We have taken all possible measures, but the disease is [illegible]

ASIATIC SOCIETY'S CENTENARY.

FOURTH DAY.

The fourth day's proceedings in connection with the centenary celebrations of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society were commenced and gone through yesterday morning in the Library Room.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Mr. James Macdonald, who presided, in opening the proceedings, said he regretted the smallness of the attendance again, which, however, may have been due to the unsuitability of the hour. But he belived that if people only knew the value of Mr. Karkaria's writings and what he was going to give them, there would undoubtedly have been a better gathering.

THE DEATH OF SHIVAJI AND THE COMET OF 1680.

PAPER BY MR. R. P. KARKARIA.

Mr. Karkaria said that he was induced to write this paper, which was promised long ago but once abandoned in consequence of ill health, chiefly by the desire that Shivaji should be made to take some part in the celebration of the Society Centenary. Shivaji in spite of being born and bred in a rude age was a great patron of learned men, notably his guide and philosopher Ramdas, and showed them every consideration. If he had been born in the twentieth century, he would surely have right royally entertained the Asiatic Society on this occasion and shown his appreciation of learning and learned men. He invoked on this solemn and historic occasion the name of Swami Ramdas, the learned and pious "Guru" of Shivaji, as the embodiment of Mahratha learning. He also whilst writing on Mahratha history invoked those famous members of the Society in the past who have done so much for the history of the Mahrathas—Grant Duff, John Briggs, Bartle and William Frere, Richard Temple, Newton and Ranade—our intellectual fathers that beget us, to whom we owe so much in our line. Those were names always to be venerated in our spacious halls wherein is the shrine of Saraswati and Minerva, the Hindu and European goddesses of learning, where the East meets the West and works together hand in hand. Our Society, though Asiatic in name and style, is yet European in its methods, and ought to be so if it wants to succeed. It has a splendid Library to which he owed so much—the learned Hon. Secretary told him only the other day that he made the most use of it, issuing sometimes a hundred books at a time, a compliment which he thought exaggerated—and but for which most of his literary work would not have been done.

After characterising Shivaji, Mr. Karkaria said that there were several reliable accounts of the hero's death by contemporary Mahratha writers, whose original "bakhars" were not well known. He quoted from these especially the chronicle of Sabhasad, written a few years after Shivaji's death in 1694, of his son Raja Ram. Sabhasad's account differs in some particulars from Kulkarni's account in his famous "bakhar." Then there are two accounts of the event written by Europeans who were here at the time, Manucci and Fryer, both reliable observers. Catron has utilised the memoirs written by the former in the reign of Aurangzeb, but that part of his history treating of that eventful reign is excessively rare and not in the Society's library. Orme had however preserved the account of Catron Manucci in his Fragments, a very valuable work of Shivaji's life. Fryer, the celebrated traveller, put the death of Shivaji back to June 1, 1680. And Manucci earlier in 1679. But they were mistaken and Mr. Karkaria showed from Mahratha chronicles confirmed in this case by the Bombay and Surat records of the time that Shivaji died on May 5, 1680. A contemporary account written in Persian by a [illegible] Officer and first published in Scott's "Deccan," Shivaji is made to die of the curse of a Mahomedan saint whose shrine he had not respected. One Mahratha bakhar makes him die of poison given to him by his wife, the mother of Raja Ram. But in spite of this it is certain that he died a natural death. Mr. Karkaria noted it a curious coincidence that both Shivaji and Napoleon died at the same age of 53 and only a few years younger than Cæsar.

On the death of Shivaji several extraordinary events happened which are chronicled by Mahratha chroniclers of the day. We might be disposed to brush them aside as fables, even not confirmed from an unimpeachable source. Fryer, the scientific English traveller who is our great authority for India in the second half of the seventeenth century, records these phenomena as having occurred at the time, the year 1680, without connecting them with the death of Shivaji. He could certainly have no interest in magnifying that event, nor can we call him superstitious. Fryer mentions a great famine, a shower of blood for twelve hours, a great tidal wave which swept away 16,000 souls. Famines have synchronised with the birth, accession and death of great men. At Akbar's birth and death there were severe famines. At Queen Victoria's accession there was a great earthquake. At her accession in 1837, as I have shown in the "Calcutta Review," there was the plague and famine and war in India. At her death in 1901, as we all know, there was terrible plague and famine again, so there was nothing unusual in the famine at Shivaji's death. It was the usual accompaniment of the exit of great persons in history. The Mahratha "bakhars" mention a comet as having appeared at the time. And Fryer gives a long description of this comet which he does not connect with the death. It was a famous comet, this of 1680, in Europe called Newton's comet, and in India we shall call it Shivaji's comet. It was the one by whose observation Newton was attracted to discover the parabolic course of comets in heaven. It was a most brilliant comet and attracted the attention of the world. It was at least unusual that such a phenomenon, so splendid and awe inspiring at least in the eyes of the vulgar, should have happened just a few months after Shivaji's death. But it is still more unusual that it should be some comet as Halley, the famous Astronomer of the day, and many modern authorities suppose that appeared a few months after Julius Cæsar's death in B. C. 44. Thus Cæsar and Shivaji, the great heroes of [illegible] and the Mahra[illegible]. Great catastr[illegible] nature—howeve[illegible] fact—said [illegible] Dean Farrar, [illegible] manner with gr[illegible] see this exempli[illegible] most awe-inspir[illegible] The mighty Mo[illegible] its foundations [illegible] over. A new p[illegible] The Mahratha [illegible] it was under th[illegible] period, from [illegible] Mahratha, and [illegible] another, from [illegible] went a rivival [illegible] periods it was [illegible] immediate cal[illegible] to mark the th[illegible] of men indelib[illegible] menon of a [illegible] similar event, [illegible] to the end of [illegible] Christianity w[illegible] great as it wa[illegible] Empire mighti[illegible] lished. These [illegible] memory of me[illegible] purpose, and w[illegible] we say that th[illegible] The comet di[illegible] that would be [illegible] that directs the [illegible] below and guid[illegible] in their no[illegible] above, may ch[illegible] terrestrial eve[illegible] To say this is [illegible] ways of God, [illegible]

THE COMET AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Mr. A. K. Donald, [illegible] the matter, [illegible] late Mr. Justice [illegible] was likely to [illegible] Mr. Ranade had [illegible] for the second [illegible] the notes should [illegible] worms. He (Mr. Donald) [illegible] the theory of [illegible] some occult [illegible] that Providence [illegible] when national [illegible] not, in part[illegible] should feel [illegible] Napoleon, who [illegible] his people [illegible] ji's case, how[illegible] He was a nati[illegible] and endeavour[illegible] foreign yoke. [illegible] leon Bonaparte [illegible] to observe th[illegible] bared even at this meeting.

MR. NATU'S PAPER.

Mr. V. R. Natu then read a paper on the history of Bijapur, [illegible] Shivaji, a pro[illegible] turies back [illegible] Bijapur Kings. [illegible] author and his [illegible] interested in [illegible] to the public [illegible]

The meeting then closed.

EXCURSION TO ELEPHANTA.

At 2-15 in the afternoon a large party of the members of the Society and Delegates who had assembled at the [illegible] "Escort," which [illegible] B. I. S. N. Co[illegible] excursion trip [illegible] number who [illegible] of enhancing [illegible] frequent exp[illegible] them by Dr. Bhandarkar, [illegible] deal of inte[illegible] island, is exc[illegible] the history of [illegible]

The trip was [illegible] of those unac[illegible] place. A sta[illegible] used to stand [illegible] south side of [illegible] was said to [illegible] ago, the stat[illegible] either of the [illegible] elephant ha[illegible] Gardens in Bombay. [illegible] flights of [illegible] the visitor re[illegible] of the entr[illegible] view of the [illegible] entrance hal[illegible] of pillars ca[illegible] enormous sq[illegible] once into the [illegible] of a cross a[illegible] ent basilica, [illegible] to the gloom [illegible] magnificence [illegible] There are [illegible] the solid ro[illegible] regular dista[illegible] from the p[illegible] which [illegible] is 130 [illegible] capitols and part of the shafts, which remain suspended from the top like huge stalactites, the basis having been undermined by the water which penetrates the cave during the rainy season, and which quickly decomposes the rock. The principal idol and most of the other sculptured figures with which the walls of the temple are adorned, are in a very dilapidated condition The figures are in bas-relief, so prominent that they are joined to the rock only by the back, and they are from ten to fourteen feet high, while the grand three-faced bust of the deity at the extremity of the temple measures nineteen feet in height. There is also the statue of the goddess Doorga or Parvatee, the wife of Siva. On the right side of the temple is a chapel, twenty-two feet square, advanced into the body of the cave, and in this room is the "linga," the emblem of the reproductive power of nature, which is always associated with the worship of Siva. This "linga" is generally marked with fresh paint, as is the "yoni" near it, and flowers are occasionally offered by native pilgrims. The caves, however, are reported not to have been held in very much reverence by the natives generally ever after the Mahrattas re-took Elephanta from the Portuguese in 1737. An inscribed stone bearing a legend describing when and by whom the caves were excavated are believed to have been removed to Lisbon by the Portuguese.

VISIT TO THE EXHIBITION.

At 9 p. m. the Members and Delegates visited the Exhibition.

A SUIT BY COMMISSION AGENTS.

DECREE CONFIRMED BY APPEAL COURT.

YESTERDAY, in the Appeal Court, Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty gave judgment in the appeal filed by Chandulal Sukhlal and others against Sidhrathrai Sujaurai. The appellants, who were plaintiffs in the suit, sued to recover Rs. 7,309 with interest as the balance due to them in respect of transactions between them and the defendant. The case for the plaintiffs was that the defendant employed them as commission agents in Bombay in 1893, and they, under his instructions and on his account, entered into various sales and purchases of Bengal cotton, all deliverable between the 15th and 25th January 1897. At the due date of the several contracts there remained outstanding 400 bales to be taken delivery of on account of the defendant, and the defendant having failed, though warned, to send the plaintiffs money to enable them to take delivery of the 400 bales, they sold them on the defendant's account, whereby a loss resulted of Rs. 6,702, including brokerage and commission, and the amount then due was Rs. 7,309. The defendant, in his written statement, denied the alleged sales and purchases, and further pleaded that if the plaintiffs had entered into any contracts for sale or purchase on his behalf, they were wagering contracts. The case came on for hearing before the late Mr. Justice Starling, who dismissed the suit with costs, deciding on one issue only, without any finding on the other issues. An appeal from this decree was preferred, and the Appeal Court being of opinion that evidence had been improperly excluded, remanded the case for the evidence to be taken, and directed findings to be recorded. Mr. Justice Starling recorded the evidence and his finding upon it. The learned Judge said: "I deliver oral judgment, and find that the contracts between plaintiffs and defendant were gaming contracts; and do not alter the finding on issue 7th." This was on 1st December 1902.

From this judgment the present appeal was preferred. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji and Co., appeared for the appellants and plaintiffs. Mr. Robertson and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Malvi, Hiralal and Modi, appeared for the respondent and defendant.

The Chief Justice delivered the Appeal Court's judgment. In the course of it, his Lordship said the plaintiffs contended that they were not commission agents in the ordinary sense of the term but they conducted their business on the "pakki adatt" system. For the terms of that system the Appeal Court was referred to the judgment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in Kanji Dewji vs. Bhagvandas Narotamdas. Relying on this it was argued that the plaintiffs were really the principals with whom the defendant dealt; and the contracts, though made in consequence of the defendant's instructions, were not in truth made on his account so as to establish privity between him and those several sellers. But the usage proved before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar involved a material departure from the ordinary relations between a principal and his agent, and the learned Judge's views in its favour was based on evidence adduced before him for the purpose of that case. In this case there was no suggestion of this usage in the pleadings or the issues; nor was there any evidence to prove it. Obviously, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar's finding could not be claimed as establishing usage, of which the Judges in this suit ought to take judicial notice The plaintiffs must be held to the case they had made; in this view the Appeal Court was confirmed by the tenor of the correspondence between them and the defendant. The decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs.

THE WAR.

(Concluded from page 5.)

The passive endurance of the enemy's bombardment with 11 inch shells, the impossibility of reply for want of ammunition, the outbreak of scurvy, and the loss of a mass of officers—all these causes diminish daily the defence.

The tale of losses of higher officers is an indication of the enormous losses which we have sustained. Of ten generals two Kondrachenko and Tserpitsky, have been killed; one, Raznatosky, is dead; two are wounded, myself and General Nadeine; and one, Gorbatovsky, is suffering from contusions. Of nine regimental commanders, two, Colonel Matchabeli and Colonel Naoumenko, have been killed; two, Doumine and Glagoleff, have succumbed to their wounds; four, Gandourine, Savitsky, Griaznoff, and Tretiakoff, are wounded. Furthermore, Lieutenant-Colonel of the frontier guards Boutussoff, has been killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Pokrowsky, commanding a third battalion of the reserve, is wounded; as is also Lieutenant Kontzevitch, commanding a sotnia of Cossacks. Colonel Irmann, of the Field Artillery was wounded. Of eight commanders of field batteries, one, Colonel Petroff, was killed. Lieutenant-Colonels Laperoff and Romanowski, Captain Benoit, and Lieutenant Colonel Dabroff were wounded; while Lieutenant-Colonel Sablonkoff and Captain Petrenko, commanding the battery of 57-millimetre guns sustained bruises.

"The percentage of other superior officers, who were killed or died of disease or were wounded several times is enormous. Many companies are commanded by ensigns, and on an average each company is at present composed of not more than 60 men."

In a further despatch, dated December 26, General Stessel says:—

"We will only hold out a few days longer. We have hardly any ammunition left. I shall take measures to prevent carnage in the streets. Scurvy is weaking the garrison sensibly.

"I have now 10,000 men under arms. They are all ill. Generals Fock and a Nikitin are real heroes and real comrades."

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—JAN. 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col L E Cooper 57 R
Major G T Mould I M S
Major H L Richardson 14 Sikhs
Major M R E Ray 7 Rajpoots
Major M B Roberts 1-39 Garhwal R
Major E W Richards, S and T Corps
Major C J C Wimberley, I M S
Capt K S Cassels 7 Goork R
Capt A A McHarg R E
Capt C H Peterson 46 Punj
Capt S Stephenson I M S
Lieut J G Lyons 76 Punj
Lieut A W H M Moens 52 Sikhs
Lieut B E Morgan 93 Burma I
Lieut H J H Trueman 43 Erinpura R
Lieut R H S Whitchurch 91 Burma I
Commander C J C Kendall R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col F B Deane I A 4 mo
Capt C R Pearce I M S 6 mo
Lieut S Bagett 2-10 Goork R 2 days

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major A G Peyton 9 Hodson's Horse
Major E C Ryall 1-4 Goork R
Major A V Hatch 2-1 Goork R
Capt F R H Eustace A E
Capt A S Capper 39 C I H,
Lieut H B Cheyne I Lancers
Lieut A Hamilton R I M

From Jan. 3 to Jan. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Mr R G Pantin, B Cov
Mr W S Milne, B Cov
Mr H K Robinson, B
Mr A E Ross B
Mr W B Gray, B
Mr O L Taylor, B
Mr P S P Rice, M Cov
Mr H Tireman, M
Lieut-Col J Scott I M S
Major H Vickers 83 WL
Major G B Irvine I M S
Major A R Ditmas, S T C
Capt P C Elliott-Lockhart, D S O, Corps of Guides
Capt H F A Pearson 23 Sikh Prs
Capt G M Molloy Poona H
Lieut R B Skinner, R E

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr J C Arbuthnott, C I E B. Cov 9 mo furl
Mr A E Potter, B furl to Feb 4 1905
Major J N Jephson, 5 L I 3 mo M C
Major R E Money-Shewan R E 1 mo
Capt T J McLeod, 1-1 G R 1 mo, M C
Lieut H C M N James 65 Carnatic L I till May 14, 1905, on M C
Second Lieut J B Usher I Leicester R, till April 19, 1905 on M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W B Lane, I M S B
Capt F S H Baldrey, I C V D, B
Mr A E Potter, B
Mr R M Kennedy, Bo Cov
Mr F W Eicke, Bo
Lieut-Col W A Gale R E
Major W Venour, 58 Vaughan's R
Major J M Home I A
Major C I Wimberley S Cav
Major R E Grimston, 6 P W Cav
Capt C Smith P W D
Capt H P Keelan, 107 Prs
Capt R A Steel, 17 Cav
Lieut C E S Cox 77 Moplah R
Lieut C S Lindsay, Northampton R

THE Moscow University, which has just been closed because the students were agitating for reforms, was founded in 1755 by the Empress Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, and is the oldest University in Russia. It is open to all youths, whether native or alien, who have passed satisfactory examinations on leaving the gymnasium and are above seventeen years of age. The examination, however, varies in difficulty, and the raising of the standard is one of the approved means of putting the screw upon seditious youth. Count Dmitri Tolstoy raised it to such a pitch of difficulty that only one-ninth of the candidates obtained their diplomas

PICKLES IN DISCHARGE OF A DEBT.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, presiding on the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in the case of Manockjee Nowrojee Bhaiji Patelna against Byramji Sorabji Pochi.

His Lordship, in the course of his judgment, said the plaint set out that in April and May 1883 the plaintiff's father, Nowroji Shapurji, advanced the sum of Rs. 500 in two instalments to the defendant, who was about to proceed to Zanzibar on business; that the defendant agreed to discharge his liability by shipping from Zanzibar thirty hogsheads of mango pickles to be delivered on or before the 1st January 1884; and that in further security of the debt and interest the defendant deposited with Nowroji the title deeds of his immoveable property at Dharavi, in Bombay, and put Nowroji in possession of the land. It was alleged that the defendant failed to deliver any pickles within the period agreed, but in March 1884, shipped to Nowroji 67 casks of pickles, which, however, were in a rotten and unmarketable condition; and that, with the defendant's authorisation, an attempt was made to sell the pickles by public auction, but as no satisfactory bid was made the goods were sold to Manockjee Poonjiaji and Sons, dealers in pickles, for Rs. 297. The plaint went on to aver that Nowroji continued to manage the Dharavi property and to pay the Collector's assessment till 1893, when he was forcibly dispossessed by the defendant's brother Framji and that the defendant had failed, on demand being made, to restore possession of the land, or to pay any portion of the debt, which, with interest, amounted to Rs. 2,900-5-1. The plaintiff, who had taken out letters of administration to his deceased father Nowroji's estate, prayed for a declaration that the aforesaid sum was due, and was a charge on the Dharavi property; and that, in the event of the debt not being paid within a time to be fixed by the court, the property should be sold and the sale proceeds devoted to the payment of the debt. The defendant, in his written statement, admitted the loan of Rs. 500 from Nowroji, but contended that the whole sum was advanced at once, and not in two instalments. He denied that the receipt signed by him was the document attached to the plaint, and said that, under the terms of the real receipt, the mango pickles were to be shipped from Zanzibar, not within any defined period, but as soon as possible. He denied that he had ever deposited his title deeds with Nowroji, and contended that plaintiff's possession of the deeds was obtained by unlawful or improper means. He alleged that the pickles shipped by him in March 1884 were worth Rs. 1,200. He denied that he had ever put Nowroji in possession of the Dharavi property, and asserted that any payment made by Nowroji must have been made at the request of defendant's brother Kavasji, who was left in management. Finally, defendant submitted that the suit was barred by limitation, and that, in any case, proper accounts should be taken between him and the plaintiff. On the suit being called on, the defendant was unrepresented, but Mr. Dastur kindly offered to defend the action and was allowed a short adjournment to prepare himself. His Lordship having gone into the facts and the law at considerable length, decided that the plaintiff was entitled to a decree but he could not at this stage make a final decree awarding him the definite sum of money claimed. Accounts must as usual be taken between the mortgagor and mortgagee, and the need for accounts in this case was the more apparent, inasmuch as the plaint if seemed to have charged interest on interest. Upon so much of the judgment having been delivered, the parties agreed to a decree for plaintiff for the sum of Rs. 1,500 and costs, which costs were not to exceed Rs. 1,000. His Lordship declared that this sum was a charge upon the mortgaged property, and ordered that, if defendant did not pay this sum to plaintiff within six months from the date, the plaintiff be entitled to apply for a decree absolute for sale. In case default should be made in payment, the court would fix the rate of interest due to plaintiff on the debt as from that day.

A CONTRACT FOR GINS.

LOWER COURT'S DECREE CONFIRMED.

THE Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, at the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Russell in the case of Ismailji Ibrahimji Nagji against Shaik Bashirudin and another. Mr. Justice Russell gave a decree for Rs. 2,279 against the first and second defendants with costs, from which the defendants filed an appeal, Mr. Robertson and Mr. Bahadurji, instructed by Mr. Romer, appeared for the appellants and defendants. Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the respondent, Ismailji, who was the plaintiff in the Lower Court.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty delivered the judgment of the Appeal Court. His Lordship said that in this case the plaintiff claimed damages for alleged breach of contract by the defendants in having failed to take delivery of, and pay for, the goods supplied in the three lists attached to the plaint, which goods, the plaintiff alleged, he supplied in pursuance of orders given on 22nd October, 25th October, and 3rd November 1902, and which having been refused by the defendants, were sold by the plaintiff at auction for Rs. 1,225, leaving a deficit, the amount of which, with other charges, the plaintiff sought to recover. The defendants contended that the goods supplied were country-made, and not gins made by Platt Brothers, such as they required, and these had, therefore, been rejected by them. Evidence on this point having been excluded by the Court of first instance, the case was remanded in order that the defendants might have an opportunity of cross-examining the plaintiff and any further witnesses called by him; and of adducing evidence themselves on the issue, whether the defendants had bought the goods set forth in the plaint. Mr. Justice Russell having taken the further evidence tendered, recorded the findings. The objection taken by the defendants to these findings were, that they had insisted on being supplied with Platt's gins; the gins supplied by the plaintiff were loose accessories of country-make; the defendants had never ordered, directly or indirectly, the goods specified in the third list attached to the plaint; the second defendant was not a partner of the first defendant, who was the owner of the mills for which the goods were ordered, and the circumstances in which the resale of the goods supplied was effected by the plaintiffs prevented the goods from realising a proper price. Proceeding, Mr. Justice Batty said that the memo. Ex. C. had satisfied the Judges of the Appeal Court that the plaintiff did not attempt a concealment of the fact that the gins would be supplied in the form of loose accessories. The second defendant asserted that he had learnt from one Gulam Khan that the gins sent to Wari Bunder station were of country make and then he sent Mahbub Khan to examine them. Gulam Sabir said he went with the plaintiff to the station at this examination, and told him the gins were not of Platt's make as ordered. But Mahbub Khan and Gulam Khan, who were both said to have been present there, had said nothing of this repudiation of the gins at the station; and Mahbub Khan was quite certain that the plaintiff was not there, either before or after this inspection. The evidence as to this incident was unsatisfactory, and the Judges thought that even if inspection of the goods at the station was attempted, the failure to discover the trade-mark of Platt Brothers thereon might well have been due to the manner in which the goods were packed for transit, and to the marked surface not having been exposed to view. Had the question then been definitely raised, it was at least reasonable to suppose the second defendant would have insisted on the goods being unpacked, and the matter being placed beyond doubt, instead of allowing the goods to be sent on to Khandwa without further question. Another point for consideration was whether the goods on resale at Khandwa were depreciated by the omission to describe them as Platt's. The Judges did not think that the plaintiff would have been justified in having the gins brought back to Bombay for sale, as that could only have added to the cost, without enhancing their saleable value. The omission to describe the gins as Platt's had not been shown to have had any depreciatory result. The plaintiff deposed that country-frames cost Rs. 40 or Rs. 42; Platt's cost 28 shillings or Rs. 24. And nothing had been cited in the evidence to show that this was incorrect. The resale was not open to objection on this ground In the opinion of the Court the plaintiff had proved that the goods supplied were the ascertained goods inspected and ordered by the second defendant; the second defendant and the first defendant were liable for the price; they refused to accept and pay for the goods justified their resale by the plaintiff; and that it had not been shown that the resale was improper in any respect. Therefore the decree of the Lower Court was confirmed with costs throughout

Debility

Perhaps you eat enough, yet you do not get much benefit from your food. You keep thin and weak; are tired all the time, and your nerves are in a bad way. Why not strengthen your digestion and get rid of your debility?

Read these words from Mrs. E. G. Munro, of Coburg, Victoria. Mrs. Munro also sends her photograph.

"I suffered greatly with indigestion and debility for a long time. Sleep did not refresh me, and I was in a very bad state. One of my friends strongly recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and after a good deal of hesitation I made up my mind to try it. To my great surprise, I had not taken one-half a bottle before I felt greatly improved in every way. I only took three bottles, and I can now honestly say that I am entirely free from all of my old troubles, and consider myself perfectly cured. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is certainly a wonderful blood medicine."

AYER'S
Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas. Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

HOME.

A Garden Village Trust has been established by Mr. Joseph Rowntree at York.

Court.—The King and Queen, accompanied by Princess Victoria, left Sandringham on Monday for Chatsworth, to visit the Duke of Devonshire.—The Duke and Duchess of Connaught left Portsmouth on Tuesday on board the cruiser Essex for Brest, "en route" for the Mediterranean.

Ecclesiastical.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has address a New Year's message to the clergy and laity of his diocese.—Canon Pearson, vicar of St. Mark's Broomhall, Sheffield, has been appointed Bishop Suffragan of Burnley.—We publish further particulars of the Welsh revival.—The London City missionaries held their New Year's meeting on Monday at Exeter-hall. It was announced that in about a month a great revivalist mission would be begun at the Albert-hall.

Elections.—Sir R. Baker has been chosen as Conservative, and Mr. A. W. Wills as Liberal candidate in North Dorset.—Lord Chelsea, son of Lord Cadogan, has become Conservative candidate for the Newmarket Division of Cambridgeshire.—The Stalybridge election has been fixed for January 7, and the Mile-end election for January 12.

Honours.—Various appointments to and promotions in the Royal Victorian Order are announced. Appointments to and promotions in the Orders of the Star of India and the Indian Empire are also announced. A knighthood is conferred on Mr. J.F. Stevens, lately a Judge of the Calcutta High Court. Sir E. Monson, British Ambassador in Paris, has been created a baronet, and the King has placed Thatched House Lodge, Richmond-park at his disposal.

Labour.—The Scottish Miners' Federation has passed resolutions in favour of State ownership of all means of production and exchange and of the State maintenance of children.

Land and property sales at the London Mart realized last year £4,896,879, which is £870,128 less than in 1903.

Law.—Mr. R. W. Wynne, ex-sheriff of Denbighshire, was the victim of an extraordinary robbery last week.—Three arrests have been made in London in connexion with forgeries of Bank of England notes. The inquest on Bombardier Bannerman, R. F. A., who was said to have been poisoned by a fellow-soldier, ended on Tuesday in a verdict of "Death from misadventure."

Lord Mount Stephen has given £200,000 to the King's Hospital Fund in Argentine bonds, yielding £11,000 a year. The King has written to Lord Mount Stephen expressing high appreciation of this magnificent donation—his lordship's second large donation to the fund.

Naval and Military.—The Coldstream Guards visited Birmingham on Saturday, and on Sunday the band gave a sacred concert at the Town-hall, when Mr. Chambelain spoke. It would be a social crime, he said, to ignore the nobler side of the military profession.—Lord Selborne denies the statement that the Admiralty have reversed their decision to utilize Rosyth as a naval base.

Regulations for Heavy Motor Traffic have been agreed upon by the Board of Trade.

The Annual Conference of the National Federation of Head Teachers' Associations has been held at Cambridge, and that of the Incorporated Society of Musicians in Manchester.

The Free Library presented by Mr. Carnegie to Stratford-on-Avon was opened on Wednesday. Sir G. O. Trevelyan delivered an address.

The Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company have purchased the fleet of the Goole Steam Shipping Company, consisting of 18 steamers, and intend to run them to the Continent in connexion with their railway service to the East coast.

The London Road-Car Company announce the issue of the balance of the Company's authorized share capital—viz, 19,334 shares of £6 each, £116,004—in order to provide funds for the gradual adoption of mechanically-driven vehicles. Most of the motors, will be obtained from Germany and Belgium; the steam motors will be made in this country.

The Lyceum Theatre, long associated with the name of Sir Henry Irving, was reopened on Saturday as a music-hall. Selections from operas form a feature of the programme.

The Mint in 1904.—The number of pieces struck at the Royal Mint in 1904 was 95,137,437. Of gold coin there was issued £11,042,000, and withdrawn £2,100,000. Of silver there was issued £605,801, and withdrawn £638,889; and of bronze there was issued £77,895.

The Unemployed.—The Bank of England has given £1,000 and Sir Ernest Cassel has given £2,000 to the Mansion-house Fund, which now amounts to over £39,000.

Wireless Telegraphy.—The Post Office now accepts telegrams for transmission from wireless stations on the coast to ships at sea.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—A strike has begun at the collieries of Newcastle district, N.S.W.—Great bush fires are reported.

British East Africa.—An outbreak of plague has occurred at Port Florence.

Canada.—Lord Grey held his first New Year's Day Levee at Ottawa on Monday.—The past year has been one of the most prosperous in Canadian history.

FOREIGN.

Argentina.—The past year has been one of public tranquillity and general prosperity.

Austria-Hungary.—Baron Gautsch has succeeded Dr. von Korber as Premier of Austria.—There was another noisy sitting of the Hungarian Chamber on Tuesday. The Emperor King closed the Session on Wednesday and announced the dissolution.

France.—President Loubet, at his New Year's Day reception of the Diplomatic Body, expressed satisfaction that the past year had seen the propagation of ideas of peace.—The Anglo-French difference on the Muscat question is about to come before The Hague Court.

Germany.—The Austrian negotiators on the subject of the commercial treaty are expected to return to Berlin forthwith.

Greece.—M. Delyanni has succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and Parliament has been dissolved.

Morocco.—Our Paris Correspondent says that the Sultan has intimated his desire to accept the advice and assistance of France.—The French Mission will shortly proceed to Fez.—The case of El Menebhi has been settled on terms satisfactory to all parties concerned.—The brigand chief, who recently attacked our Correspondent's house, was killed on Sunday night in a village raid.

Russia.—It is said that Prince Sviatopolk-Mirski, Minister of the Interior, has resigned because assurances given by him to the Poles have been rejected by the Governor-General of Warsaw.—The "Times" publishes a letter written by Count Leo Tolstoy to the Tsar three years ago, when he believed that he was dying. It is an impassioned indictment of autocracy and orthodoxy, and advocates the abolition of private property in land and absolute freedom for the people.—The Town Council of St. Petersburg has petitioned for the convening of a congress of representatives of the municipal councils of all Russia.—Serious disturbances are reported from many parts of Poland.—The example of the Moscow "Zemstvo" in adjourning "sine die" is likely to be followed by other Zemstvos.—At Tuesday's meeting of the committee of Ministers, the view was expressed that the acts of all State officials should be brought into harmony with the law and that the judicial authority of the Senate should be independent of the Minister of Justice.—An Anglo-Russian agreement has been signed with reference to the "locus standi" of companies in the law Courts of the two countries.

The War.—Port Arthur has fallen. On December 29, the Japanese captured Erhlungshan Fort with 43 guns. On the 31st, the besiegers blew up the parapet of the Sungshushan Fort, and captured the fort after an hour's fighting. Many Russians were buried under the "debris" of the parapet. A number of guns were captured. On Sunday, January 1, the besiegers captured H Fort and the new fort on Panlungshan, and also carried the heights south of Housanyantac. On the same day the centre and left took the fort of Wantai. That evening General Nogi received a letter from General Stossel proposing a meeting to discuss terms of surrender. General Nogi agreed, and terms of capitulation were signed on Monday. They provided that the whole fortress, ships, arms, and other property of the Russian Government should be surrendered, and that soldiers, sailors, volunteers, and other officials were to be prisoners, but officers were to be allowed to retain their arms and return to Russia on parole not to take further part in the war. The Japanese are now in possession. There are 10,000 civilians in the town and 25,000 combatants, of whom 20,000 are sick and wounded. Sanitary appliances are exhausted, and the Japanese are busy in giving aid to the sufferers. A British cruiser left Wei-hai-wei for Port Arthur on Wednesday with supplies and medical stores.—General Stossel, in a despatch of December 28, gives painful details of the desperate plight of the garrison, and of its heavy losses in officers. He has telegraphed to the Tsar asking pardon for his surrender. In anticipation of their surrender the Russians, early on Monday, blew up the East Keekwanshan and Q Forts, and almost all their warships and steamers. Four Russian destroyers escaped to Chifu on Sunday night, having on board despatches and a number of soldiers. Two Russian torpedo-boats have arrived at Tsing-tau, in Kiao-chau.—Admirals Togo and Kamimura arrived in Tokio on December 30, and received an enthusiastic welcome.—Admiral Skrydloff, commander of the Vladivostok squadron, has been recalled to St. Petersburg.—Admiral Membagatoff has been appointed commander of the squadron which is to sail from Libau for the East on January 28.—A large amount is to be spent on the reconstruction and reinforcement of the Russian fleet, and eight first-class battleships are to be laid down. Definite arrangements have been made to issue a Russian loan of £25,000,000 in Berlin.—General Kuropatkin is said to feel deeply the dilatory manner in which his requests for troops, munitions, and provisions have been met.—According to French correspondents in St. Petersburg, the Tsar is swayed by conflicting influences, and it is just possible that the fall of Port Arthur may prove the precursor of peace. The disaster has caused great consternation and depression in Russia Rumours of the recall of Admiral Roshdestvensky's squadron are being circulated.—It is said than Vice-Admiral Dubassoff is to replace Vice-Admiral Kaznakoff as Russian representative on the Commission of Inquiry into the North Sea incident.

Obituary.—Mr. F. Clifford, K.C.; Major-General Harnett; Cardinal Langenieux; Menshawi Pasha; Captain Griffith-Boscawen; the Rev. R. Lovett; Mr. G. Hinckley, V.C., Mr. J. H. Lock; the Rev. H. L. Thompson; Canon Stratton; Captain Henderson-Smith (formerly of the Worcester Regiment); Mr. F. Elkington; Maj.-Gen. T. R. Ryan; Mr. E. Rose, dramatist; and the widow of Captain Mayne Reid.—"Times."

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, JAN. 6.

OUR POLITICAL ANTHEM.

The first performace in England on Monday of Wagner's overture "Rule Britannia." took place, appropriately enough, in the Queen's Hall, The initial production of the original was in a Prince's garden, at a fete given by Frederick Prince of Wales, more than eight score years ago. It is curious that the Noble ode, destined, as Southy said, to be the political hymn of this country as long as she maintains her political power, should, like the National Anthem, be of doubtful parentage. It was written for the "Masque of Alfred" by Thomson and Mallet, Authorities now agree that the ode was the work of the author of "The Seasons," but Mallet, when the masque was metamorphosed by himself into an opera for Covent Garden, impudently implied that only "part of one song" remained in the whole work which was not his own. That, however, was eleven years after Thomson's death. During the poet's lifetime the authorship was credited to him, and Mallet was never heard of in connection with it. The fine melody to which it is set is not open to doubt. That, of course, was the creation of Thomas Augustus Arne.

THE REWARD OF HEROISM.

The rapturous ovation accorded Admirals Togo and Kamimura suggests interesting comparison with the rewards lavished upon the heroes of other nations. The tendency now is to act on ready money principles and not to pledge posterity to payments for services rendered by a man long forgotten We are paying now £720 a year to the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, who died close upon two and a quarter centuries ago. To the Duke of Wellington the country gave, first, an annuity of £2,000 a year for two generations; then £100,000 for Waterloo; and bought him Strathfieldsaye at a cost of £263,000; all this in addition to the £60,000 which he received in prize money. The battle of Trafalgar will cost us £5,000 a year so long as there is anyone to whom the peerage can descend. The Duke of Marlborough cost us a million in pensions and palaces. His pension of £4,000 a year was paid until some score of years ago when it was commuted for £107,780. To our great modern figures Lords Wolseley, Roberts, and Kitchener we have paid down on the nail, settling up as we go on.

THE MIGHTY FALLEN.

Admiral Dewey was offered £1,000 for a short article for an American magazine—and refused; Lieutenant Hobson accepted £1,200 for a description of his "Merrimac" exploit. Germany signalised the success of the 1866 campaign by presenting Bismarck with £30,000; Count Roon with £45,000, and Moltke, Steinmetz and Von Bittenfeld each with £30,000. The Fatherland was in funds with its huge indemnity from France, and cheerfully set aside £300,000 for the rewarding of its military heroes. The Emperor gave Bismarck the Friedrichsruhe estate out of his own private domains. In a case like this it is more blessed to receive than to give. But Sapor, King of Persia, did not think so when he carried off Valerian, Emperor of Rome. His captive, arrayed in his imperial robes, was about from town to town at the wheels of a chariot, and when Sapor desired to mount his horse, was made to lie down at his footstool. When poor Valerian eventually died not even then could the Persians loose their hold upon their trophy. They had his body skinned, painted the hide red, and hung it up in their chief temple.

SEVASTOPOL II.

Waterloo for the French, Sevastopol for the Russians, have been synonyms for national calamity. Sevastopol hit Russia harder even than Moscow. The old capital was invaded by Napoleon, it is true, but he saw his own capital invaded by the Tsar in turn; so accounts were squared. But at Sevastopol the revelation was made that Russia, having supposed herself invincible on land, was a beaten, exhausted nation with exchequer empty, and holding paper money which the banks would not honour. If, then, her pride were so humbled when the Malakoff fell and the whole of Sevastopol had to be evacuated, how bitter must be the feeling to-day over the fall of Port Arthur. For Port Arthur is, or was, the strongest fortress the world has known.

ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

The retreat of the Grand Army showed what Russian forces can do in tha way of fighting in the open. But Sevastopol and Port Arthur prove them greatest when fighting on the defensive, The strength and courage of the men and the unparalleled character of the defences behind which they have fought serve, however, to make the defeat of the Russians in the present instance the greatest triumph for the Japanese gained since scientifically built fortresses were. The Russians could not have done as well, judging from their records. Osman Pasha never had more men at Plevna than Stœssel has commanded. Yet he repulsed first 7,000 Russians, with a loss of one-third; then 30,000 with a loss of 7,000, and, finally, after withstanding a four day's bombardment, hurled back an army of 90,000 with a loss to the latter of 18,500. Not until the Russians brought up 107,000 men with 510 field guns and 40 siege guns did they succeed in surrounding the intrepid Turk, and causing his surrender. On the other hand, Kars, garrisoned by 5,000 men, stood out only thirty days, and was captured by a brilliant assault which took the garrison by surprise. But the defenders were outnumbered seven to one.

SHOT AND SHELL.

It will probably be found that a new record has been established in the matter of round discharged by the Port Arthur garrison and the besieging army, The rapidity of modern gunfire must eclipse all previous figures. It was considered wonderful at the siege of St. Sebastian in 1812, that the breaching battery of ten guns should average 350 rounds per gun in 15 1-2 hours. The Germans dropped 197,000 projectiles into Mexieres, killing, however, only with each 500th discharge. Only two people died at Trouville from the discharge of 27,000 shells. Sedan was much more deadly, 240,000 projectiles accounting for 9,000 casualties. The Americans, who pride themselves on their marksmanship, expected that terrible casualty lists would result from their firing in the war with Spain. Well, at Santiago they bombarded for two nights, and their machine guns alone were responsible for 25,000 rounds. But only sixty-eight of the enemy succumbed.

WHAT WILL SHE DO WITH IT.

Twice in ten years Japan has taken Port Arthur. en years ago she achieved her success with a loss f four hundred men or so. This time after the penditure of so many lives, she will be desperately ious to retain what she has won. She had not a in the world when after she had wrested the from China, Russia, France, and Germany her return this principal share of her win w she has England for ally. Meantime Port Arthur on a twenty five years' a; which lease, in the ordinary course be renewable. The position is an But the whole history of Port It came into existence only seven en engineers built the harbour , and got the work through ame the Chino-Japanese War, ssed into the hands of Japan, informal new Triple Alliance, and s that Russia is in possession and in the harbour "to winter." It still has the harbour, but under the water. And of Japan waves over the Russian eagle e all thought was for ever to dominate the nable rock" of the Far East.

WASTED SYMPATHY.

stockings, it is said, are the coming fashion ladies of New York It is as well in these matters that the shade adopted should not lead to misconstruction. That has happened in regard to those delicate golden brown stockings, practically flesh-colour in a dim light, which ladies in London have lately affected. A young lady descending from a 'bus in the Strand the other day, was compelled in crossing the muddy road to raise her dress more than anklehigh. A passenger on the 'bus gazed at her dainty shoes and the startling-coloured hose of this description. Well, he said, with a sigh; you talk of West 'Am out o work and wivout no boots. Now there's wot I calls a bit of genteel poverty. Why that poor girl there, for all she's so well dressed outside, ain't got no stockin's on.

THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF CABBY.

Country cousins coming for the first time to London fondly believe the old legend that every other driver of a hansom cab they see has a place in Debrett as well as on the register at Scotland Yard; and when grievously overcharged, attribute it to the driver's lordly mis-conception of values. There are really some men of mark among them. In Sheffield it seems one man gets off his box to teach shorthand to poor boys at night, and a second has an intimate acquaintance with Darwin and Tyndall. Brixton boasts of a cabman who speaks five languages a West End stand numbers among it habitues a driver vastly learned in astronomy. Another is a humble philanthropist who is father and mother guardian and provider to the five orphans of a dead comrade. Those are the exceptions. The man of whom Sir Augustus Harris used to tell was more characteristic. Augustus Harris [illegible] R., D.L., was the description on the Drury Lane impresario's bag. His cabman was dissatisfied with the fare paid him and glanced scornfully at the lettered bag. Call yourself a T R D L! quoth he. Yer as much a T R D L as I am,

SAMSON'S FOXES.

The jackal-dog puppies—or should it be cubs?—of which we are hearing just now may be collateral descendants of the foxes which, with lighted brands at their tails, Samson turned loose among the crops and vineyards of the Philistines. The "fox" of the Old Testament refers in many instances to the jackal. Its original home was India, Persia, Arabia, Palestine, and Asia Minor. It followed in the track old-world armies to North Africa, the Morea, and Daltinia. Wolves, foxes, and dogs descend from common stock, so that there is nothing surprising in the mating of a jackal and a dog. This makes remarkable, however, the statement that a jackal cannot bark. It is true that it does not in its wild state. It howls, and the Arabic name "Deeb" (howler) has reference to this habit. But the jackal can bark and he does so in imitations of the dog when domesticated. Wolves under similar conditions have been known to do the like. There is no reason why they should not. Perhaps they are wise, like the monkeys, who, as was once said, "could talk, but are too knowing to do so." That cunning little rogue the sparrow could sing as blithely as the linnet if he would. One actually did learn the song of these merry warblers, just as many a canary has spoilt his own pretty song by substituting the unmelodious chirp of the sparrow.

PROF. JANSSEN, the well-known astronomer, is (the "Newcastle Chronicle" Rome correspondent says) about to undertake a series of deeply interesting observations on Mount Vesuvius. As one of the founders of the study of astronomical physics, the professor pays close attention to volcanic phenomena, as being the manifestations of our planet capable of being observed from others in space, and observation of them by ourselves may aid in detecting similar occurrences on other planets. Moreover, the study of telluric rays has an interesting relation to studies of the solar spectrum, and by a process of mutual comparison, aided by known astronomical facts, may result in the elimination of some accepted hypothesis as to the constitution of planetary bodies, and may also promote the knowledge of ascertained truth.

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Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous system. These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

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A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

HALL MARKED

ENGLISH WATCHES.

It is a well-known fact with those who use good watches and who have, therefore, a better knowledge of them, that there are no watches more durable and reliable than ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES.

There are many who are in the present day using ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES which were originally in use with father or grandfather and who can point with pride to these excellent time-keepers as being any where near a century old and still a GOOD WATCH.

ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES are not cheap watches in the sense used in connection with Watches that are turned out like buttons. English Watches are made in such a manner that every individual part receives the utmost care and attention and on which expert brains and hands are applied.

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Crystal Face,
Sterling Silver, Rs. 95.
18 carat Gold, „ 350.

Hunting Case,
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18 carat Gold, „ 375.

are superior in quality to the best productions of the world, and we offer the watches illustrated here at prices which bring them within the reach of all who appreciate

GOOD WATCHES.

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ALL ENGLISH-MADE WATCHES

can compete in

QUALITY AND PRICE

with any watch on the market.

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Keyless, ¾ plate, jewelled in 10 holes, expansion balance, Brequet spring.

THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Half Hunting Case,
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18 carat Gold, „ 380.

Illustration showing interior of English Watch.

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PRACTICAL WATCH-MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"HARLENE"

The Great Hair Producer and Restorer.

FOR THE HAIR

THE FINEST DRESSING. SPECIALLY PREPARED AND DELICATELY PERFUMED.
A LUXURY AND A NECESSITY TO EVERY MODERN TOILET.

"HARLENE" produces Luxuriant Hair. Prevents it Falling Off and Turning Grey. Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache. The World-Renowned Remedy for Baldness. For Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair Beautifully Soft; for Removing Scurf, Dandruff, &c.; also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Original Colour.

ROYAL TESTIMONY.

OVERWHELMING PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF HARLENE.

"Monsieur Philosophow is commanded by HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF GREECE to forward Cheque for the six bottles of 'Harlene' duly received."

H.R.H. PRINCESS MARIE OF GREECE writes: "Messrs. Edwards' Preparation, 'Harlene' for the Hair, has given entire satisfaction. H.R.H. wishes six more bottles of 'Harlene' sent as soon as possible."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS GEORGE OF RUSSIA writes: "Please send at once six bottles of 'Harlene,' the same as formerly sent H.I.H. when still Princess Marie of Greece."

H.R.H. THE DUCHESS OF SPARTA writes: "I enclose cheque in settlement of account for 'Harlene.'"

H.R.H. THE DUKE OF SPARTA "Requires six bottles of Edwards' 'Harlene' for the Hair, sent per Express Parcel Post."

H.R.H. PRINCESS HOHENLOHE writes: "Please send me three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair by return."

H.R.H. PRINCE GEORGE OF GREECE writes: "Please forward three bottles of 'Harlene' for the Hair at once."

H.I.H. THE GRAND DUCHESS OF MECKLENBURG-SCHWERIN "Requests large bottle 'Harlene' for the Hair sent at once."

Yours faithfully
Lillie Langtry.

Mrs. LANGTRY, the charming Actress Manager, writes: "Previous to my using HARLENE, my hair had become brittle and was falling off. I have used your preparation daily for 18 months, and my hair is quite restored. I cannot recommend Harlene too highly."

1/-, 2/6, and (3 times 2/6 size) 4/6 per Bottle, from Chemists and Stores all over the World.

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A beautiful Skin

atones for faults of feature. It is possessed by all users of

'DARTRING' 'LANOLINE'

No imitation can bear the 'Dartring'
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MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

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KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

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FOOD FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, and the AGED.

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Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

Benger's Food is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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To suit all classes of CLAY SHALE, FIRECLAY, &c.

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When selecting an artificial Food for their babies
THREE DISTINCTIVE CHARACTERISTICS
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IT IS EASILY DIGESTIBLE AND VERY ASSIMILABLE AND NOURISHING.
IT IS READILY SOLUBLE AND MAY BE PREPARED IN A FEW SECONDS.
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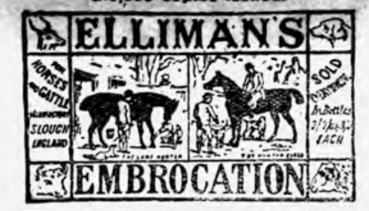

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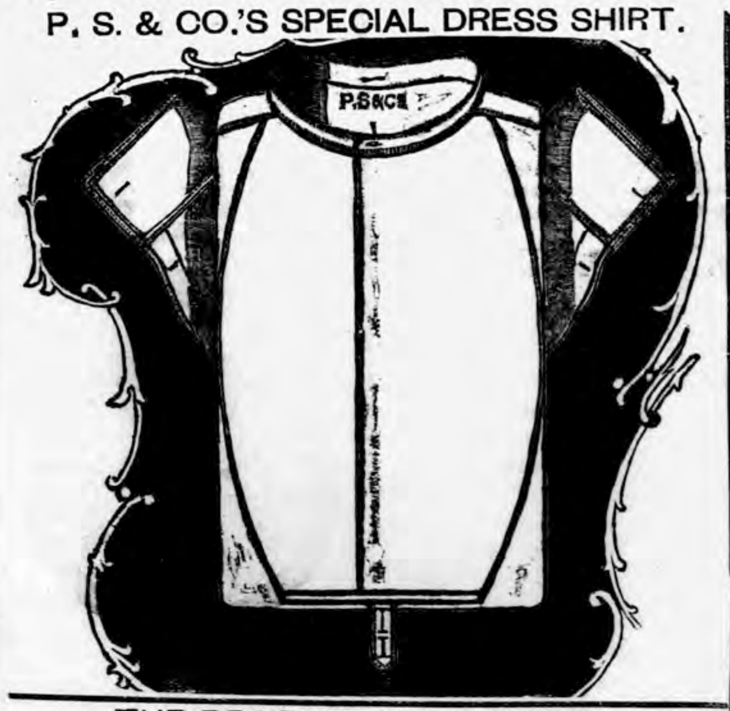

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P. S. & Co.'s Special. P. S. & Co.'s Special White Dress Shirts, made in Belfast, Superior Longcloth Body and fitted 4 fold Linen Fronts and Cuffs. Rs. 14-8 for Six.

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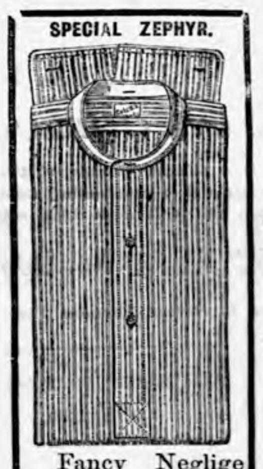

Fancy Neglige Shirts as per above, excellent value. Special price, Rs. 2-12 each.

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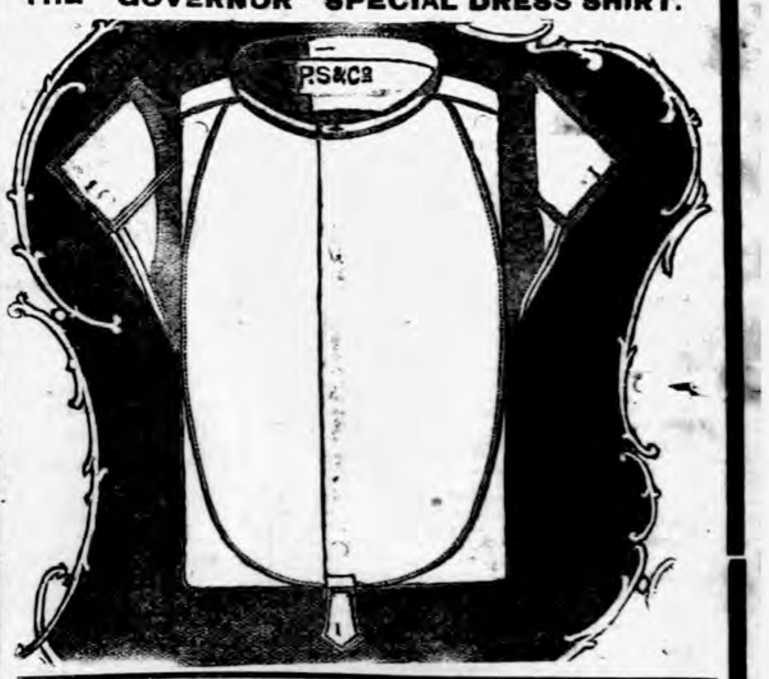
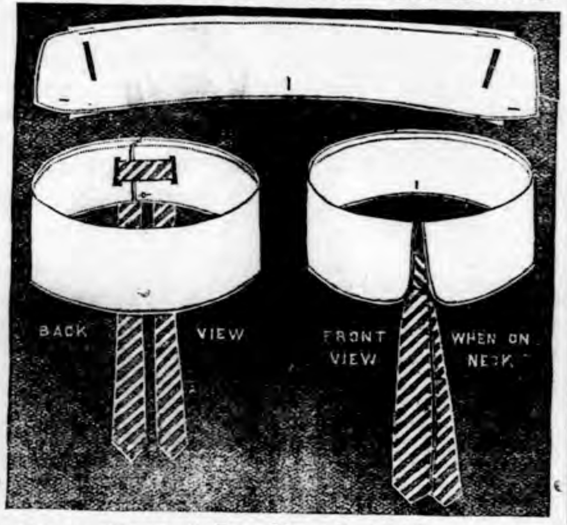
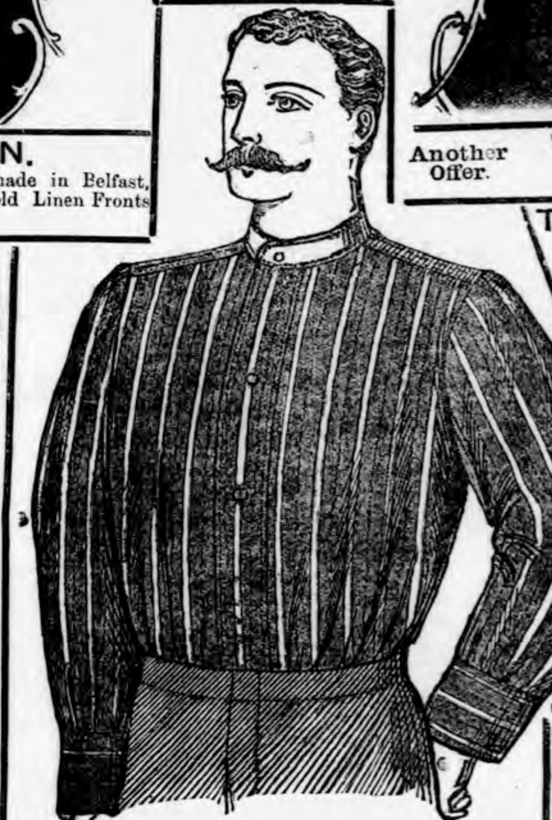


Another Offer. The Special "Governor" Shirts for Dress wear, with one Stud Hole, Superior Longcloth Body, Fronts and Cuffs of best Irish Linen, Rs. 20-8 for 6.

THE NEW "AEOLIAN" COLLARS.



The New "Aeolian" Collar, as per illustration, is quite a new invention; instead of placing the tie round it, it is put through the slip, thus helping to keep the collar in position. Height 2¼" and 2½". Price, Rs. 5-8 per dozen.



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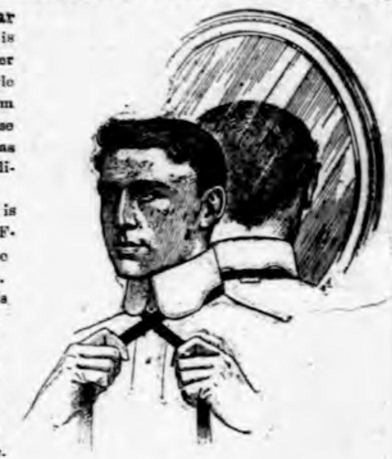
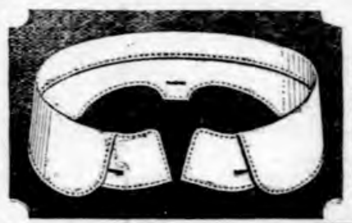
THE VERY LATEST COLLAR OUT.

The Novelty-Collar as per illustration is cut in such a manner as to allow any style of tie to be worm with the same case and comfort as with an ordinary collar. The Tie is put on AFTER the Collar. This is the only Double Collar which allows of that being done.





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Sold by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

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Prepared from the
CHOICEST
WEST INDIAN LIME FRUIT.

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LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
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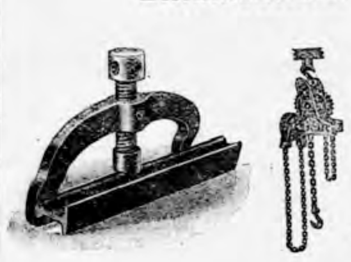

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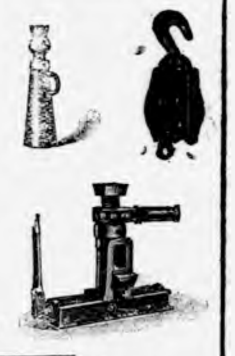

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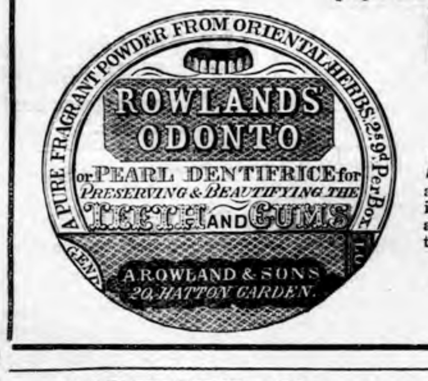
Are indispensable to personal attractions and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.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or PEARL DENTIFRICE for PRESERVING & BEAUTIFYING THE TEETH AND GUMS
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Is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the teeth, strengthening the gums and giving a pleasant fragrance to the breath, it eradicates tartar from the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel, to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

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Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

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TO THEIR MAJESTIES
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One gives relief. An increasing sale of over 80 years is a certain test of their value. Sold in bottles everywhere.

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Awarded Certificate of Merit for the cure of Irregularities, Anaemia, and all Female Complaints. They have the approval of the Medical Profession. Beware of imitations. The only genuine and original are in White Paper Wrappers. Boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d., of all Chemists. 2s. 9d. Box contains three times the pills. Makers, C. and G. KEARSLEY, 17, North Street, Westminster, London. Sold in the Colonies.

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